

POLICE REPORT

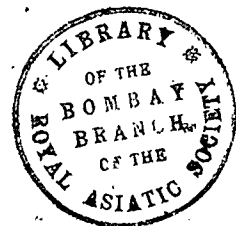
OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

INCLUDING

SIND AND RAILWAYS

FOR THE YEAR 1905.



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No. 8232 OF 1906.

From

ROBERT BARTON STEWART, Esq., M.A. (Oxon), I.C.S., J.P.,
Inspector-General of Police,
Bombay Presidency;

To

THE HON'BLE SIR STEYNING WILLIAM EDGERLEY,
K.C.V.O., C. I. E., I.C.S., J.P.,
Chief Secretary to Government,
Judicial Department, Bombay.

*Office of the Inspector-General of Police,
Poona, 29th September 1906.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Police Administration Report for the Presidency, including Sind and the Railways, for the year 1905, together with the following statements prepared in the forms approved in Government Resolution No. 4561 of the 6th September 1905 :—

Statement A, Parts I and II.

Statement B, Parts I and II.

Statements C, D, E, F.

2. I regret the delay in submitting this report. My Head Clerk who has for years prepared the compilation was taken ill in the beginning of the year and died unexpectedly in July while on leave. The work had to be taken in hand by men not used to it, and though my Office Superintendent worked extremely hard at it, his unfamiliarity with the work necessarily caused delay.

3. Mr. J. E. Down was in charge of the office of Inspector-General from January 1st, 1905, till his departure on leave on June 8th, when Mr. M. Kennedy took charge, continuing in office until August 5th, when in pursuance of the recommendations of the Police Commission I was appointed to the office, Messrs. Down and Kennedy taking the newly created posts of Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Railways and Crime and for Sind respectively.

Cognizable Crime—Statement A, Part I.

4. The total number of cognizable offences reported during the year was 34,084 exclusive of cases under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code (vagrancy and bad character) and inclusive of cases hitherto separately shown as taken up by station officers otherwise than on report.

The figures for the previous 4 years are as follows :—

1901	...	...	...	...	37,227
1902	...	...	...	...	35,719
1903	...	...	...	...	31,970
1904	...	...	...	...	32,921

The year 1901 was exceptional, dacoities and other offences against property being very much above normal. The figures for the more serious offences for the 5 years are as follows :—

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Murder and attempts at murder and culpable homicide	509	483	467	519	500
Dacoity and preparation therefor	1,237	576	251	222	267
Robbery	910	819	680	616	678
Lurking house-trespass with intent to commit an offence	6,212	6,405	5,700	5,644	5,889
Cattle thefts	3,682	4,028	3,748	4,043	4,172
Ordinary thefts	12,749	11,777	9,628	9,981	11,287

These offences all exceeded the number reported in 1904, the chief increases by classes being 465 cases in Class III and 1,614 in Class V, while there was a decrease of 1,081 in Class VI, the figures for which so far as offences under special and local laws are concerned are consolidated and do not therefore admit of detailed comparison.

Looking at the divisions of the Presidency the main increase is in Sind, the Railways and the Southern Division. The Police officers in Sind attribute the increase in that province to the better registration of crime, but the District Magistrates of Karachi and Hyderabad consider that there has been a real increase of crime, stating that their belief is confirmed by the increasing frequency of thefts heard of throughout the districts by touring officers.

On the Railways there was an increase of 300 in the number of thefts reported on the R.-M. Railway, the cause ascribed being scarcity following on a series of bad years, and the same reason is given for an increase of 339 cases, mostly of theft, in the Dhárwár District of the Southern Division.

In the Southern Division dacoities are attributed to Kaikadis and Korchas, and the large number of highway robberies in the Dhárwár District to an influx of Haran Shikaris, a class of criminals who were greatly affected by the prevailing scarcity. In the Kánara District a gang of Korchas, who had committed three dacoities in one day, turned on and stoned the Police, with the result that the Police fired and killed the leader, wounded two others (one of whom escaped) and arrested the rest. A temple robbery by Pathans at Kekkar in the Kánara District, in which nine have been arrested, was brought to a successful conclusion in April last, the accused being convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

The actual increase of offences in the Central and Northern Divisions is small, but there was an increase of thefts in both, partly due to failure of crops and partly to evacuation of towns and villages on account of plague, while in Thána there was an increase in the number of cases of house-breaking and robbery, a considerable number of which were committed in the vicinity of Bombay City and are attributed to incursions of city criminals. The District Magistrate remarks with justice that the force is too small to enable the Superintendent to cope satisfactorily with this class of crime, and I have in my reorganization scheme proposed an increase and re-distribution which I hope will considerably strengthen the Superintendent's hands.

The Commissioners comment as follows on the statistics of their Divisions :—

The Commissioner, Northern Division, says :—

“The increase bulks mainly under house-breaking. All the districts share in the rise under this species of offence, but in Thána, Kaira and Ahmedabad the excess is conspicuous. The alleged weakness in numbers of the Thána Police may in a manner explain the growth since last year under this description of crime, but it is not improbable, as the District Magistrate is inclined to believe, that the criminal classes, who have been dislodged from the gháts by the formation of roads and bridle paths, are now beginning to seek an arena for their depredations within the towns. The evacuation of towns on account of plague in Kaira and the wider

scope for burglary held out by these circumstances, readily furnish the cause for the large amount of house-breaking in this district. In Ahmedabad, judging from all accounts, the rise is nearly a reflex of the spirit with which the Police Force, undermanned and discontented, is working."

The Commissioner, Central Division, writes :—

"The decrease is chiefly confined to Sátára and Sholápur. In the former district it is reported to be due to the preventive action taken by the Police and in the latter to the special repressive measures taken against the Kaikadis. The statistics of serious crime for the Khándesh District, though exhibiting on the whole a decline, disclose a considerable increase in the number of dacoities and highway robberies. In Ahmednagar and Násik the increase was slight, while the figures for Poona remained almost unchanged. One instance of lynching is reported from Khándesh. A notorious dacoit by name Mangia Mahar was murdered in broad daylight by the villagers, including the Police Patel of Kolpimpri, in the Amalner taluka for seducing a Kunbi woman. Seventeen persons were put on trial of whom 11 were convicted and 6 were discharged."

Investigation by the Police and its results.

5. Of the total number of cases reported during the year, investigation was refused by the Police in 187 only, and these occurred almost all in the Central Division. The number does not vary much from year to year, and though there are many cases in which detection is from the first hopeless, I think it is better, on the whole, to adhere to our rule of investigating all cases rather than adopt the rules of other Presidencies, which lay down that certain classes of complaints need not be investigated. Deducting these cases and adding the cases pending from the previous year, the Police had a total of 38,047 cases for investigation. Of these, 4,092 were still pending at the close of the year, some actually under investigation and some awaiting final orders from Magistrates. Orders were, therefore, received on 33,955, representing a final disposal of a little more than the number of complaints received during the year and accepted for investigation. Of these 33,955 complaints, 1,019 were declared to be false, while 12,498 were declared to be due to mistakes of law or non-cognizable. Of the remainder, 11,390 resulted in convictions representing 55·47 per cent., of the true cases 990 or 4·8 per cent. resulted in acquittals and 7,964 or 38·79 per cent. were undetected.

6. It will be seen that the total number of excluded cases represents 35·5 per cent. of the cases for investigation. The proportion shows a tendency to increase steadily, and I do not think the classification of offences has nearly reached a trustworthy point yet. It is quite intelligible that a considerable proportion of complaints of offences against the person should turn out on enquiry to be non-cognizable and a certain number of complaints of all classes due to mistake, but it is difficult to believe that more than 30 per cent. of the complaints of ordinary theft were not true. In the United Provinces in 1904 the percentage of excluded cases was only 4, though it must be admitted that the percentage of complaints not investigated by the Police was high. Taking the view that the large proportion is due to defective classification, the Central and Southern Divisions show most want of improvement, each having over 41 per cent. of their cases excluded, Sind coming next with 38·32, then the Northern Division with 28·86, and lastly the Railways with 14·72.

7. Of the 1,019 cases classed as maliciously false, 431 were in Sind, 285 were in the Central Division, 163 were in the Southern Division, 124 were in the Northern Division, 16 were on the Railways. Their treatment subsequent to classification continues to be unsatisfactory. In 295 cases applications were made to Magistrates for sanction to prosecute, but sanction was granted in 125 only, and in only 93 of these cases was a prosecution actually instituted. In 27 cases convictions were obtained, 33 cases ended in acquittal or discharge, and 38 were pending at the close of the year. Superintendents of Police sanctioned prosecutions in 233 cases, in 224 of which proceedings were instituted. Of these, 75 resulted in convictions and 66 in discharges or acquittals, while 61 were pending at the close of the year.

The Commissioners do not state whether the prosecution of these cases was entrusted to the Court Prosecutors in districts in which those officers have been appointed. It is obvious that further attention to the matter is necessary.

8. Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, was applied by Magistrates in 154 cases during the year as compared with 112 in 1904. More than half of these, *viz.*, 89, occurred in Sind.

9. Looking at the results obtained in cases classed as true, it will be seen that in 56 per cent. of the cases the Police succeeded in detecting the offenders and getting them punished. True cases and their results. The proportion of undetected cases has increased from 31 per cent. in 1901, to 39 per cent. in 1905, but, on the other hand, the following percentages of results of cases submitted to and decided by the Courts show that there has been a great improvement in the appreciation and presentation of evidence:—

			Conviction.	Acquittals.
1901	...	...	77 per cent.	23 per cent.
1902	...	...	78 "	22 "
1903	...	...	76 "	24 "
1904	...	...	75 "	25 "
1905	...	...	92 "	8 "

Taking the total number of true cases, the greatest success has naturally been in offences under Class VI, a large proportion of which consists of excise offences in which no complaint is registered until the offender is detected. At the other end of the scale comes Class III—"Serious offences against person and property or against property only." Offences under this class are the most difficult to detect, and the percentage of success has been 27·81 only, while nearly half the total number of undetected cases are included in this class under "Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence."

10. The following table shows the percentage of success attained in each division under the various classes:—

		Northern Division.	Central Division.	Southern Division.	Sind.	Railways.	Total.
Class I	...	53·62	77·77	84·44	68·60	66·66	70·66
" II	...	63·12	66·89	59·68	68·73	59·75	64·66
" III	...	37·71	25·74	30·39	23·95	20·80	27·81
" IV	...	44·11	61·90	71·42	60·00	50·00	54·05
" V	...	74·06	58·39	56·22	48·21	38·82	58·63
" VI	...	97·47	94·66	96·21	94·49	96·15	96·24

11. Turning again to undetected cases, the percentages of cases not detected to true cases is as follows in the different divisions:—

Northern Division	...	...	...	22 per cent.
Southern do.	...	...	...	36 "
Railways	...	...	...	38 "
Central Division	...	...	...	40 "
Sind	...	...	...	50 "

A better idea, though one not so favourable to the Police, will, however, be obtained by the exclusion of cases under Class VI, which, as already stated, always show a large proportion of success. Omitting these and considering only what are called Indian Penal Code cases proper the figures come to—

Northern Division	...	...	...	31 per cent.
Southern do.	...	...	...	43 "
Central do.	...	...	...	46 "
Sind	...	...	...	52 "
Railways	...	...	...	58 "

or a percentage for the whole Presidency of 46·66. As is to be expected, owing to the difficulty of detecting thefts on Railways, the Railway Police show a much worse result in Classes I to V. To the results in the Northern Division, the Kaira District contributed most largely, the figures having risen from 90 in 1904 to 211 in 1905. This large increase is attributed to thefts committed

during the evacuation of villages on account of plague, the losses not being discovered for some time, and even then not reported immediately, detection being thereby rendered extremely difficult. In the Ahmedabad District the rapid growth of the City of Ahmedabad and the consequent influx of strangers and inability of the present strength of the Police to cope with them is set down as the reason of the increase of undetected crimes. The force in the city is undoubtedly small for the work it is required to do, and I hope to obtain a considerable increase under the reorganization.

In the Central Division, Ahmednagar obtains an unenviable prominence, attributed partly as elsewhere to insufficiency of men and partly to want of detective ability in individual officers.

In the Southern Division, Dhárwár shows the highest percentage of undetected crime, but no explanation is offered in the report. In Sind the best results are shown by Sukkur, but the Deputy Inspector-General considers the figures, on the whole, unsatisfactory.

12. The figures of cases pending from the previous year as shown in the statement received do not agree with those given in last year's report, and owing to the alteration in the form of statement, it is very difficult to arrive at any explanation of the difference. On the figures as given there is a slight improvement, the number remaining at the end of 1905 being less by 158 than the number carried forward at the beginning of the year. Sind still holds an unenviable position at the head of the table with 1,353 undisposed of cases, while the Central Division runs it close with 1,031, the Railways being best with only 279.

13. The following table shows the success of the Police in dealing with persons during the past 5 years. The discrepancies in the pending cases of previous years have been explained in the reports for those years concerned. In the present year's report there is an excess of 19 persons pending at the commencement over those shown as pending at the close of the previous year, but no explanation has been given :—

		Pending at commencement.	Arrested during year.	Released by Station Officer.	Released by Magistrate before trial.	Tried.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Pending at close.
1901	...	4,507	34,166	636	64	33,978	22,935	11,043	3,373
1902	...	3,373	31,497	640	11	30,968	21,766	9,202	2,524
1903	..	2,520	25,246	510	28	24,754	16,887	7,867	2,192
1904	...	2,185	26,360	556	30	24,320	16,679	7,641	2,260
1905	...	2,279	27,340	637	59	26,012	16,141	9,871	2,584

The number of arrests has naturally followed the rise and fall of the total amount of crime, but the proportion of persons convicted when compared with the proportion of cases in which convictions were obtained shows that in many cases people against whom there was not sufficient evidence must have been included in the charge. The year under report has been the worst of the series in this respect and more attention is required to the matter. The least successful part of the Presidency was Sind, in which 48 per cent. of the persons sent up for trial were acquitted or discharged, and the most successful branch was the Railway Police with only 22 per cent. of acquittals. The number of persons pending at the close of the year includes those actually under trial, so that the figures do not afford any criterion of the despatch shown by the Police in the disposal of investigation.

Property Stolen and Recovered—Statement C.

14. The property reported stolen in cognizable cases during the year was appreciably less in value than that stolen in the previous years, being Rs. 11,81,113 against an average for the preceding 4 years of Rs. 17,33,164. The amount recovered is naturally also smaller, but the percentage is very nearly the same, being 35·7 against 36·3.

The proportion does not vary very much in the divisions, the Central Division having the lowest figure, 31·97, and the Railways the best, *viz.*, 46·65.

The figures compare favourably with those of other Provinces, and the large proportion of property recovered in theft cases is particularly satisfactory.

Habitual Crime.

15. The provisions of Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, were applied in 3,144 cases during the year as against 2,551 in the year before. In 1,977 cases the persons concerned were ordered to furnish security for good behaviour. 931 did so and 1,046 were sent to jail in default. Analysed according to divisions, these figures show that in the Northern Division and Central Division fewer cases were taken up than in the year before, and that in the Southern Division and Sind the Chapter was more vigorously enforced. The figures on the Railways are naturally small compared with those in districts.

Deducting the cases still under enquiry at the end of the year, the percentage of those prosecuted who were ordered to furnish security is as follows in the different divisions :—

Northern Division	...	...	...	81·6
Central do.	...	...	...	73·6
Southern do.	...	...	...	65·8
Sind	...	...	...	78·6
Railways	...	...	...	87·9
Total	...	...	...	74·6

The percentages of success in the previous 4 years were—

1901	...	...	...	77·5
1902	...	...	...	80·9
1903	...	...	...	76·5
1904	...	...	...	76·3

so that the standard previously attained, not a particularly high one when it is remembered that the Police select their men, has not been adhered to. Allowing for the vagaries of Magistrates, I think at least 80 per cent. of the cases presented should be successful.

16. The figures of persons dealt with under Regulation XII of 1827 are given in different ways in the reports, but all as if the cases were different from those under Chapter VIII. For instance, in Sind the Deputy Inspector-General reports that there was a general increase in the number of prosecution under Chapter VIII in all districts except Sukkur, where the decrease was due to the Burdis and Teghanis, two of the chief criminal tribes in the district, being subjected to Bombay Regulation XII of 1827.

In the Northern Division the Commissioner, after dealing with Chapter VIII cases proceeds, to deal with those under the Regulation, while in the Southern Division the Commissioner states merely the number of notices served under the Regulation and the number of cases instituted for violation of rule. The Commissioner, Central Division, seems to me to get nearest to the correct way of reporting action under the Regulation. The High Court have ruled that proceedings must first be taken under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, and Government in their Circular No. 1627 of the 23rd March last have described the procedure which should be followed. It seems to me, therefore, that all cases which are now reported as dealt with under the Regulation should, for the purposes of this report, be included among Chapter VIII cases, the application of the Regulation being merely shown as a variation of the result of failure to comply with an order to furnish security. The details required will thus be—

- (a) total number of persons proceeded against,
- (b) number ordered to furnish security,
- (b) (i) number who furnished security,
- (b) (ii) number released on agreement under Regulation XII of 1827,
- (b) (iii) number who went to jail in default of security,

and to these may be added, if Government desire, figures showing the action subsequently taken for breaches of the agreement under the Regulation and for enforcing the penalty against the sureties of any defaulter who had furnished security.

Non-cognizable crime.

17. The number of cases reported during the year is less by 6,031 than those reported in 1904. The majority occur, as usual, under laws other than the Indian Penal Code and under "Voluntarily causing hurt." Of these latter 65 per cent. were compounded or withdrawn.

The number of cases the trial of which was completed was 35,784, or nearly half the total number of complaints pending and new, and of these tried, roughly two-thirds ended in conviction and one-third in discharge or acquittal.

The work of the Police in connection with non-cognizable crime is not now shown in the return, the column for cases referred to the Police for enquiry having been omitted from the new Form B.

Part II of Statement B shows that 109,621 processes were issued during the year in non-cognizable cases. In only 2,549 instances were the Police unable to find the person wanted.

Habitual offenders.

18. The following table shows the number of persons who were identified as having been previously convicted and those who were adjudged habitual offenders:—

Division.	Number of accused persons convicted, column 3, Statement A, Part II.	NUMBER OF THOSE INCLUDED IN COLUMN 2 WHO WERE	
		Identified as having been previously convicted.	Classed as habitual offenders.
1	2	3	4
Northern Division	3,974	605	197
Central do.	4,051	713	212
Southern do.	2,373	230	141
Sind do.	3,701	550	228
Railways	2,042	87	54
Total	16,141	2,185	832

In connection with this subject, I subjoin a report by the Deputy Inspector-General for Criminal Investigation on the work of the Finger Print Bureau up to date. It shows that the work of the Bureau is increasing steadily.

CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION BRANCH ATTACHED TO THE OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE.

(1) The staff employed in this Branch consists of 1 Inspector, 2 Chief Constables, 5 Head Constables, 1 Clerk and 2 peons.

(2) No anthro-cards were received during 1905. Those on record in the Bureau were destroyed in 1905 in accordance with the orders of Government. Anthro-instruments have all been called in and sold by auction, and the system has thus been entirely abolished, and the identification of criminals will, in future, be solely done by means of finger impression slips.

(3) At the beginning of 1905 there were on record 69,112 slips and during the year 5,994 new slips were received for record, making a total of 75,106. Of

these, 256 were destroyed on the deaths of convicts and ex-convicts, and 6,906 of foreigners were transferred to the Director, Criminal Intelligence, Simla, for record. Thus 67,944 slips represent the balance on the records of the Finger Print Bureau at the close of 1905. As compared with the previous year there is a considerable falling off in the number of death reports received in the Finger Print Bureau, the figures for the two years being 344 and 256 respectively. All the death reports received in 1905, except 8, were received from the Districts in the Presidency Proper and the City of Bombay. Only four death reports were received from the Agencies, the Native States and other Presidencies. As regards the Native States, Government in their Resolution No. 5209, dated the 22nd August 1904, Political Department, requested all Political officers to move Darbárs in their Agencies to cause necessary reports to be made, and it is hoped that next year's returns will show improvement in this respect. It is most important that death reports should be promptly and regularly sent to the Finger Print Bureau in order to prevent the accumulation of useless slips and unnecessary work.

(4) Of the 5,994 slips sent for record, 387, as compared with 593 in the previous year, were of ex-convicts. The figures show a marked falling off and point to the necessity for greater activity on the part of Police subordinates in obtaining finger impression slips of ex-convicts. There are still about 6,000 anthropometrically measured ex-convicts in this Presidency whose finger impression slips are yet to be obtained for record in the Bureau. As the anthropometrical system has now been entirely discontinued it is all the more important that the slips of such individuals should be secured for record.

(5) Of the 5,607 new slips received, 718 were from the City of Bombay, 4,413 from the Districts and Railways in this Presidency, and 238 from other Presidencies, 10 were received from Sind and 134 from Native States. Forty-seven were received from Mahi Kántha Agency, 1 from Rewa Kántha Agency, 14 from Hyderabad (Deccan), 18 from the Central Bureau at Indore for the Native States in Central India and 14 from the Central Bureau at Mount Abu for Rájputána. The decrease is due to the opening of the Central Finger Print Bureau at Simla, to which slips of all foreigners formerly recorded in this Bureau are now sent.

(6) Of the 67,944 slips in the Bureau, about 1,429 are of convicts in prison and 67,683 of ex-convicts. During the year under report 1,236 slips were sent for record and 2,046 slips for trace to Simla and the Finger Print Bureaux of other Provinces.

(7) There is a considerable rise from 9,243 in 1904 to 11,509 in the year under report in the number of slips sent for trace. One hundred and eighty-two slips were received for identification from the Native States and 425 from the Pálanpur and Mahi Kántha Agencies.

(8) In 963 cases, including 63 from other Provinces and 53 from Native States and Agencies, the antecedents of accused persons were traced, as against 800 in the previous year. All the 963, with the exception of one, which was sent from the Poona District and traced by anthro-card, were traced by finger impression slips, and previous convictions were proved in 667 cases, but enhanced punishment was awarded in 456 only. In 103 cases the accused received less punishment, and in 18 the same punishment as previously awarded. In 95 cases the accused were released or acquitted and in 200 the persons were dealt with under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code.

(9) In 521 cases as compared with 543 in the previous year the accused were identified locally by Chief Operators without reference to the Finger Print Bureau. Of this number, 519 were traced before conviction and 2 after the accused had been convicted and admitted into the jail, as compared with 528 and 15 respectively in the previous year.

(10) The following table summarises the progress in the working of this Branch;—

Year.			Number of cards or slips received for record.	Number of cards or slips received for trace.	Number traced.
1895	...	...	6,164	126	2
1896	...	...	5,873	316	41
1897	...	...	8,432	357	57
1898	...	...	6,551	595	89
1899	...	...	Finger 8,747	impression 931	slips. 104
1900	...	...	19,823	4,813	287
1901	...	...	17,070	4,894	261
1902	...	...	12,759	6,349	459
1903	...	...	7,871	6,505	595
1904	...	...	7,745	9,243	800
1905	...	...	5,994	11,509	963

(11) During the year under report 3 officers from Baroda State, 1 from Kolhápúr and 2 from Mahi Kántha Agency were instructed in the Finger Print system. Altogether, up to the close of 1905, Police Officers from no less than 14 Native States have been instructed in the system, which, however, seems to have been introduced in ten only of those States.

(12) In connection with 8 cases during the year, 10 officers of the Finger Print Bureau were summoned to give evidence in Magistrate and Superior Courts. In two cases Head Constables gave evidence in the Committing Magistrate's Court, but in the Sessions Court a European Inspector was called.

The officers were away from the Bureau 22 days while engaged in these cases.

Seven of the 8 cases ended in conviction, 1 in discharge.

The cases were heard as under :—

2 in Bombay.	2 in Sátára.
1 in Poona.	1 in Makrai State.
1 in Meerut.	1 in Khándesh.

The Criminal Investigation Branch attached to the Office of the Inspector-General of Police.

19. (1) The Criminal Investigation Branch continued to work under the Inspector-General of Police until the month of August 1905 when it was transferred to the control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Railways and Criminal Investigation. In October under the authority of Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 5607, dated the 26th October 1905, the Branch was reorganized and underwent a change in name to that of the Criminal Investigation Department, continuing to be under the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, but with an increased staff consisting of the following :

- 6 Inspectors,
- 1 Confidential clerk,
- 7 Chief Constables,
- 15 Head Constables,
- 20 Constables.

Of these

- 1 Inspector,
- 2 Chief Constables,
- 5 Head Constables,

are attached to the Finger Print Bureau at Bombay, as that office has been merged in the newly created Criminal Investigation Department.

(2) The interval between the date of the sanction of the new staff on the reorganized basis and the end of the year was chiefly taken up in introducing the new scheme, recruiting the new staff and arranging the details of work.

(3) All the sanctioned staff except 1 Inspector (European) were enlisted before the close of the year. The vacancy at the close of the year in the

Inspector's grade is due to the difficulty that has been experienced in finding a suitable man for the appointment. Enquiries have been made far and wide and are still in progress.

(4) Throughout the year the Branch were engaged in several cases and enquiries, some of an important character and others of lesser importance. Among the former the following are worthy of mention :

Continuation of the enquiry of the Ezekiel Cohen fraud cases.

Counterfeit coining in Gujarát and other places.

Assisting the Sátára Police in prosecuting a gang of Oudhias, a notorious criminal tribe belonging to the United Provinces, of whom 18 were successfully prosecuted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from 3 to 7 years.

Enquiries regarding the history and characteristics of the local criminal tribes and of those belonging to other Provinces who frequent the Presidency for purpose of crime.

Prosecution of several such Gangs.

During the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales the whole of the staff were subjected to an unusual strain of heavy work in the City of Bombay, which lasted from the arrival to the departure of the Royal Visitors and the departing and arriving Viceroys.

The Museum has been added to from time to time and now contains some interesting exhibits.

Criminal Tribes during the Year.

20. The following paragraph on Criminal tribes during the year under report has been written by Mr. Guider, Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Railways and Crime :—

In the Northern Division, with the exception of 28 in Kaira and 5 in the Panch Maháls, no influx of foreigners of the criminal classes was noticed. Those detected were all suitably dealt with, having been either convicted of some specific offence or sent to jail for failing to furnish security under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code. There is, however, reasonable grounds for believing that a good many of this class wander through the country in the guise of religious devotees visiting the numerous shrines situated in Gujarát or wending their way to others, the way to which leads through Gujarát. A fairly large number of Pathans have established themselves in Ahmedabad, Kaira and Surat, posing as money lenders, vendors of assafoetida, clothes, &c., or securing service as watchmen in mills and fields. None of them, however, gave any trouble owing no doubt to the strict supervision exercised by the local Police over their movements. Of the indigenous criminal classes, the Kolis, Bhils and Talavias were kept in order by vigorous measures, particularly in Broach, where the application of Regulation XII of 1827 was most effectual in checking their thieving propensities. In the Central Division, Khándesh suffered from an influx of Kanjars who are expert cattle thieves and frequently give trouble. The Police were successful in breaking up three formidable gangs of this tribe, and also in sending most of them to prison for long terms. The same district was also troubled by several gangs of Baluchis who were disposed of by being brought under the provisions of Section 46 of the District Police Act. Audhias, a foreign criminal tribe from Northern India, addicted to house-breaking, were found in Sátára and Sholápur, but were brought to book before they could commit very much mischief. Kaikadis also gave a great deal of trouble in these two districts, necessitating the adoption of special operations which produced most satisfactory results. A number of the tribe surrendered to the Sholápur Police and were placed under strict surveillance, a Special Head Constable on Rs. 25 being temporarily employed to supervise them. The success of this measure may be judged from the fact that not a single dacoity was committed in the Sholápur District by the Kaikadis since the date of their surrender. In the Poona District the Kolis gave some trouble in two tálukas, but were promptly suppressed. Successful and vigorous

action under Regulation XII of 1827 and Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code was resorted to in the Khándesh, Sátára and Sholápur Districts.

In the Southern Division, Kánara and Dhárwár were troubled by an influx of Korchas from the bordering districts of the Madras Presidency and Mysore, as well as by Kaikadis, Haranshikaris, Gujarathi Bhats, Ghanti-chors and Waddars, who were responsible for a good deal of crime, in spite of the active application of Regulation XII of 1827 and the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code and District Police Act. The contemplated intention of applying the Criminal Tribes Act to Kaikadis and Korchas mentioned in the previous year's report does not appear to have been carried out.

Regarding Sind, the Deputy Inspector-General for Sind reports as follows :—

In the Karáchi district, there is nothing to report under this head. In the Hyderabad and Thar and Párkar districts, there are the Hurs or Lurs, who are now quiet and give very little trouble owing to strict surveillance, imposition of additional Police, and the application of the Criminal Tribes Act. In the Sukkur district, Bombay Regulation XII of 1827 has been applied with excellent effect to the Lohar and Jafri Burdis and to the Teghani tribe in the Shikárpur táluka. The chief criminal classes from whom danger is to be apprehended in the Lárkhána district are those belonging to various clans of Baluchis. They have made their homes in part of this district, and it will be a long time before they forget their lawless methods. Some of those in the Rato-dero táluka are being dealt with under Regulation XII of 1827. In the Upper Sind Frontier district, there are various sections of the Burdi tribe who are cattle thieves. Most of the Baluchi tribes find an interest in cattle theft. There were no suspicious foreigners during the year. In the Hyderabad district, however, there was a large influx about September of famine refugees from Gujarát, who were, perhaps, responsible for a certain amount of petty crime.

21. The reports received do not describe in detail any special cases of interest owing, no doubt, to the restriction of Superintendents to the prescribed form of report. I think, however, that all officers should be encouraged to include in their reports details of cases which, either from their gravity or from their notoriety, are of more than usual interest and I propose asking them to do so in future.

The following are instances of such cases :—

(1) The Race Special Gambling case in which the Police, on the 2nd September 1905, arrested 38 persons for gambling in the Special train running between Poona and Bombay during the races. In this case the lower Court convicted but the High Court, in the exercise of its revisional jurisdiction, reversed the order on the ground that a railway carriage was not a public place in which the Police were empowered to arrest.

(2) The Kekkar dacoity. In this case a gang of 10 Pathan house-breakers mostly from Hubli broke into the Kekkar Math in the Honávar táluka of the North Kánara district on the night of the 27th November 1905. Nine of the offenders were arrested, of whom one was sentenced to transportation of life and six to various terms of imprisonment.

(3) The ghát dacoities. In November 1905, the local authorities of the Nasik district reported that a band of some 15 of these outlaws had entered the district from the Ahmednagar side and had commenced operations by murdering a lad of some 17 or 18 years as a sacrifice to propitiate the deities. Prompt measures were taken and additional Police drafted into the district. Systematic operations disclosed the presence of four gangs who kept moving between the Thána, Ahmednagar, Násik and Poona frontiers. In February 1906, the Thána Police encountered five members of one gang, one of whom, a woman, was shot, two captured and two effected their escape. Both the men captured were tried and convicted. The working of the Police generally in connection with these Kolis has been most satisfactory this year. There was every reason to anticipate a renewal of the trouble given in 1901-1902, but the outbreak was dealt

with promptly and successfully. The Thána Police are especially to be congratulated on their success.

Escapes and recaptures.

22. During the year 121 prisoners escaped from custody, of whom 102 were recaptured. Of the total number 63 escaped from the custody of the District Police, 5 from that of the village Police and 53 from Jails and lockups.

The total number of escapes is less than that of 1904, the number of recaptures being the same.

The only officer who makes any remarks on the subject is the Commissioner, Southern Division, who considers that escapes are generally due to over-confidence on the part of the Police that prisoners will not attempt to escape. If this is synonymous with gross carelessness, I agree. In most cases, the escapes are due to neglect to take ordinary precautions and they will continue until severe punishments are inflicted. In several cases, since I took charge I have had to object to the departmental punishment of men guilty of allowing prisoners to escape, but Superintendents as a rule reply to objections that there is no relying on taluka Magistrates to punish such cases, and once having put the case into Court, they can do nothing if the accused is discharged.

Strength and cost of the Police.

23. Statement D gives the details as to strength and cost of the whole force. The chief changes since 1904 have been the appointment of a Covenanted Civilian as Inspector-General, the creation of two posts of Deputy Inspectors-General, additions to the cadre of the Criminal Investigation Department, the substitution of warders for police as guards at the larger jails and the abolition of excise police in several districts. Temporary additions were made during the year on account of famine and plague to the strength of all districts in the Central Division except Násik and to the above-ghát districts of the Southern Division, while temporary transfers of men were made to the Násik and Sholápur districts to deal with Kolis and Kaikadis respectively.

During the year the practice of making a deduction from the pay of Constables and Head Constables on account of clothing was abolished in pursuance of the recommendations of the Police Commission, an extra grant being made by Government for the purpose.

The division of the force shown in the old Statement E between various duties is no longer shown, so that the proportion of Police to area and population shows an apparent rise.

Equipment, discipline, &c.

24. Statement E gives all details regarding the general internal management of the force.

The difficulty of recruiting still continues and the difference of 66 officers and 475 men, which existed at the end of 1904 between the sanctioned and the actual strength, increased by the end of 1905 to 74 officers and 564 men. The number of new enlistments was 2,028 against 2,237 in the previous year, but it is satisfactory to note that the number who resigned without pension or gratuity and the number who were dismissed decreased appreciably.

All three Commissioners in the Presidency comment on the difficulty of securing suitable recruits on the terms now offered, the depletion of the labour market through plague and the boom in the mill industry raising the ordinary rate of wages so high as to counteract the attraction of settled pay and a pension. The increase of work has no doubt also something to do with the unpopularity of the service, while uninformed anticipation of the results of the Police Commission's recommendations is said to have deterred educated men from enlisting. I have heard in several districts that educated men will not now join the lower ranks of the service as they cannot rise above Rs. 20 under the reorganization. As a matter of fact there will be, when the scheme is completed, about 4 times the number of Sub-Inspectors there is at present, and as 25 per cent. of these places can be filled by the promotion of Head Constables, the lower grades of the force have precisely the same prospects as at present, leaving out of account the extra appointments of Inspectors and Deputy Superintendents to be created.

These are causes for shortness of numbers over which District Officers have practically no control. As already stated, clothing deductions were abolished during the year under report, and since the close of the year the minimum pay of all Constables has been raised to Rs. 8, not a large sum, compared with the amounts which can be earned in the mills, but still an improvement and one which, I hope, will attract men. I am not, however, at all satisfied that very great improvement is not possible in the management of the men. The Commissioner, Northern Division, in commenting on the rise from 33 to 52 in the number of resignations in the Ahmedabad District remarks: "This rise is evidently the result of the strict measures adopted to bring the men to a keener sense of duty. By sifting the force of discontented men, he will, no doubt, tend to raise the morale of the force permanently, but the measure requires care and tact." It is to the last six words that I would specially invite all officers' attention. Many of them seem to forget that they are dealing with men who are uneducated or very imperfectly educated and their punishments are out of all reason. Discipline must, of course, be maintained, but the reduction of a Head Constable because he has not reported an offence during 6 months, when there is nothing to show that an offence had occurred, or because he had not given information of the whereabouts of a criminal who was not necessarily anywhere within his range, or the fining of a Constable three-fourths of his month's pay for an ordinary breach of discipline, merely tend to create in the minds of the men distrust in the judgment of their Superintendent.

Punishments.

25. The total number of punishments inflicted decreased from 3,507 in 1904 (3,341 departmental and 166 judicial) to 3,142 in 1905 (3,031 departmental and 111 judicial). The average percentage of punishments to total strength works out to 14.31, and this average is considerably exceeded in the following districts:—

Upper Sind Frontier	...	...	...	46.47
Surat	...	...	...	26.59
Sukkur	...	...	...	24.93
Poona	...	...	...	24.09
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	23.70
G. I. P. Railway	...	...	...	23.69

The United Provinces report for 1905 shows an average of 2.7 per cent. of the force punished.

Rewards.

26. The total number of rewards increased from 3,473 to 3,897, rewards by promotion falling from 130 to 111, and those by good service tickets, etc., rising from 3,343 to 3,706. In this Presidency money rewards are practically granted only in excise cases, and the very great stimulus to work given by money rewards in other Provinces does not exist. I propose submitting a separate report to Government on this subject shortly.

Education.

27. The following table shows the number and percentage of educated officers and men in the different divisions. The total number of educated officers has decreased slightly while that of men has risen. The education of the latter is, however, in many cases small:—

Division.	Actual strength.		Able to read and write.		Percentage of those able to read and write.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Northern Division	1,004	3,632	750	1,858	74.70	51.15
Central do.	1,382	4,840	987	2,462	71.34	50.86
Southern do.	954	3,319	730	2,091	76.51	63.00
Sind	922	3,619	527	1,049	57.15	28.98
Railways	365	1,908	329	1,192	90.13	62.50
Total	4,627	17,318	3,323	8,652	71.81	49.95

Health.

28. The percentage of admissions to hospital in the Northern Division has not been given by the Commissioner for the division, but the percentages given for the districts appear to work out to a figure of 38·33 for the division. Surat was far the worst with 87·10 per cent. of the force admitted to hospital, while in Thána the rate was only 14·88 per cent. The low rate of sickness in Thána is ascribed to the free use of quinine, and but for the same remedy the District Superintendent of Police, Broach, considers that the figure for his district, 46·75, would have been higher. No special remarks are offered on Surat. In Ahmedabad the average number of admissions to hospital was not very large, but the percentage of men absent from duty on account of sickness was 8·50 or a daily average of 100 men.

In the Central Division the rate was highest in Sátára, where the percentage of admissions to hospital was 84·40. In Sholápur the percentage of admissions fell from 74·10 in 1904 to 36·33 in 1905, the improvement being ascribed to scanty rainfall and consequently less malaria and the supply of quinine.

In the Southern Division there was a general improvement except in Kolába, where malarial fever was very prevalent. The improvement in Kánara is particularly satisfactory as proving the beneficial effect of regular doses of quinine in malarial tracts. The Commissioner, Southern Division, remarks as follows regarding the use of quinine :—

“Concerning the effects of the introduction of quinine in Kolába, Mr. Rushton reports that the Policemen using the powder did not take it long enough, which alone would have effected a cure. It appears the men took it off and on, and went in for country medicines in many cases. The Chief Constables and other better educated officers did not give as much help in encouraging the men to take the medicine as they ought to have; and the result is that no advantage has been derived in the matter. The Superintendent is being asked to see that hereafter extensive and timely use is made of the quinine supplied gratis by Government.”

As regards Sind, the Deputy Inspector-General reports that Umarnkot was particularly unhealthy and Mirpur Khás is rapidly becoming so. He does not state whether the administration of quinine was tried as a precautionary measure in the Thar and Párkar and Upper Sind Frontier districts.

The Railway reports have been separately submitted to Government and the desirability of trying free grants of quinine recommended. Since the close of the year Government have made an allotment for the purpose.

There has been a most satisfactory decrease in the number of deaths recorded during the year, the figures falling from 502 in 1904 to 346, due chiefly to a smaller number of fatal plague cases.

29. Statement F, giving the details of religion and caste, completes the tale of statements to be printed with the report. The special statement regarding cases of infanticide and supplementary Statement No. II are forwarded separately. The first two do not need comment. In connection with the third statement, it may be noted that the number of shops licensed to sell arms and ammunition rose from 312 in 1904 to 341 in 1905, the largest individual increase in number being one of 14 new shops in Dhárwár. Of the total number of shops, 253 were inspected by Gazetted officers. The total number of licenses for arms decreased from 14,883 to 14,687, but there was a rise in the number of licenses to carry fire-arms of 134. I would invite attention to the remark made in paragraph 49 of last year's report that it is desirable that the number of arms covered by the license should be shown. The information is not contained in the reports for 1905.

Charges and work.

30. The following statement shows the distribution throughout the year of the various charges :—

District.	Names of Officers.	Period.	
		From	To
Bombay Presidency.	<i>Inspector-General of Police.</i>		
	Mr. J. E. Down ...	1st January 1905 ...	8th June 1905.
	„ M. Kennedy ...	9th June 1905 ...	4th August 1905.
	„ R. B. Stewart, I.C.S. ...	5th August 1905 ...	31st December 1905.
	<i>Assistant Inspector-General of Police, Administrative Branch.</i>		
	Mr. C. A. B. Beatty ...	1st January 1905 ...	5th May 1905.
	„ F. A. M. H. Vincent ...	6th May 1905 ...	20th June 1905.
	„ L. H. Spence ...	21st June 1905 ...	31st December 1905
	<i>Assistant Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Branch.</i>		
	Mr. F. A. M. H. Vincent ...	1st January 1905 ...	31st July 1905.
Ahmedabad	<i>Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Railways and Criminal Investigation.</i>		
	Mr. M. Kennedy ...	5th August 1905 ...	31st December 1905.
	<i>Personal Assistant to Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Railways and Criminal Investigation.</i>		
	Mr. F. A. M. H. Vincent ...	1st August 1905 ...	31st December 1905.
	NORTHERN DIVISION.		
	<i>Superintendents.</i>		
	R. B. Mansukhram Mulji ...	1st January 1905 ...	21st March 1905.
	Mr. R. M. Phillips ...	22nd March 1905 ...	14th June 1905.
	R. B. Mansukhram Mulji ...	15th June 1905 ...	27th August 1905.
	Mr. H. R. Hume ...	28th August 1905 ...	31st December 1905
Ahmedabad	<i>Assistant Superintendents of Police in charge of Dholka, Dhanduka, Dholera and Gogo.</i>		
	Mr. E. E. Turner ...	1st January 1905 ...	19th May 1905.
	R. B. Mansukhram Mulji ...	20th May 1905 ...	14th July 1905.
	Mr. R. R. Boyd ...	15th July 1905 ...	31st December 1905.
	<i>Assistant Superintendents of Police in charge Suburban and Daskroi.</i>		
	R. B. Mansukhram Mulji ...	1st January 1905 ...	10th November 1905.
	Mr. H. R. Hume ...	11th November 1905 ...	31st December 1905.
	<i>Assistant Superintendent of Police in charge of City.</i>		
	R. B. Mansukhram Mulji ...	1st January 1905 ...	31st December 1905.

District.	Names of Officers.	Period.	
		From	To
	NORTHERN DIVISION <i>—continued.</i> <i>Superintendents.</i>		
Broach ... {	Mr. E. H. Ingle ...	1st January 1905 ...	3rd August 1905.
	" O. Rothfeld, I. C. S. ...	4th August 1905 ...	10th August 1905.
	" O. C. G. Hayter ...	11th August 1905 ...	31st December 1905.
	<i>Superintendents.</i>		
Kaira ... {	Mr. H. R. Hume ...	1st January 1905 ...	21st May 1905
	" E. E. Turner ...	22nd May 1905 ...	31st December 1905.
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Panch Maháls...	Mr. J. A. Guider ...	1st January 1905 ...	31st December 1905.
	<i>Superintendents.</i>		
Surat ... {	Mr. H. Brewin ...	1st January 1905 ...	5th July 1905.
	" Ellis Samuel ...	6th July 1905 ...	19th July 1905.
	" W. G. Clabby ...	20th July 1905 ...	31st December 1905.
	<i>Superintendents.</i>		
Thána ... {	Sir E. C. Cox, Bart ...	1st January 1905 ...	16th June 1905.
	Mr. E. Priestley ...	17th June 1905 ...	31st December 1905.
	<i>Assistant Superintendents.</i>		
Thána ... {	Mr. E. Priestley ...	1st January 1905 ...	16th July 1905.
	" N. S. Peshwe ...	17th July 1905 ...	31st December 1905.
	CENTRAL DIVISION. <i>Superintendent.</i>		
Ahmednagar ...	Mr. F. H. Warden ...	1st January 1905 ...	31st December 1905.
	<i>Superintendents.</i>		
Khándesh ... {	Mr. W. L. B. Souther ...	1st January 1905 ...	25th October 1905.
	Risaldar S. K. Bapat ...	26th October 1905 ...	21st November 1905.
	Mr. W. L. B. Souther ...	22nd November 1905 ...	21st December 1905.
	Risaldar S. K. Bapat ...	22nd December 1905 ...	31st December 1905.
	<i>Assistant Superintendents.</i>		
Khándesh, E. D.	Mr. I. C. Boyd ...	1st January 1905 ...	31st December 1905.
Khándesh, W. D. {	Mr. G. H. White ...	1st January 1905 ...	21st February 1905.
	" Bhimrao Keshav ...	22nd February 1905 ...	8th March 1905
	" G. H. White ...	9th March 1905 ...	21st May 1905
	" Y. M. Karnik ...	22nd May 1905 ...	30th May 1905.
	" P. A. Kelly ...	31st May 1905 ...	31st December 1905.
Khándesh, C. D.	Risaldar S. K. Bapat ...	1st January 1905 ...	31st December 1905.

District.	Names of Officers.	Period.	
		From	To
Násik ...	CENTRAL DIVISION <i>—continued.</i>		
	<i>Superintendents.</i>		
	Mr. W. H. Luck ...	1st January 1905 ...	11th May 1905.
	„ P. A. Kelly ...	12th May 1905 ...	26th May 1905.
	„ H. R. Hume ...	27th May 1905 ...	22nd August 1905.
	„ T. S. Greenaway ...	23rd August 1905 ...	31st December 1905.
	<i>Assistant Superintendents.</i>		
	Mr. P. A. Kelly ...	1st January 1905 ...	12th May 1905.
	„ F. J. Lowman ...	4th December 1905 ...	31st December 1905.
Poona ...	<i>Superintendents.</i>		
	Mr. M. Kennedy ...	1st January 1905 ...	8th June 1905.
	„ W. C. Holman ...	9th June 1905 ...	13th November 1905.
	„ W. H. Luck ...	14th November 1905 ...	31st December 1905.
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. W. C. Holman ...	1st January 1905 ...	31st December 1905.
Sátára ...	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. H. M. Gibbs ...	1st January 1905 ...	31st December 1905.
	<i>Assistant Superintendents.</i>		
	Mr. J. A. Wallinger ...	1st January 1905 ...	31st December 1905.
Sholápur ...	„ F. J. Lowman ...	Do. ...	1st December 1905.
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. W. A. Dubois ...	1st January 1905 ...	31st December 1905
	<i>Assistant Superintendents.</i>		
	Mr. N. S. Peshwe ...	1st January 1905 ...	17th January 1905.
Belgaum ...	„ C. H. Longley ...	14th March 1905 ...	31st December 1905.
	SOUTHERN DIVISION.		
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. R. MacTier ...	1st January 1905 ...	31st December 1905.
Bijápur ...	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. A. C. Daniel ...	1st January 1905 ...	31st December 1905.
Bijápur ...	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. J. B. W. Biddle ...	1st January 1905 ..	31st December 1905.

District.	Names of Officers.	Period.	
		From	To
	SOUTHERN DIVISION <i>—continued.</i> <i>Superintendent.</i>		
Dhárwár ...	Mr. D. Davies ...	1st January 1905 ...	31st December 1905.
	<i>Superintendents.</i>		
Kánara ... {	Mr. W. M. F. Clarke ...	1st January 1905 ...	28th February 1905.
	„ J. W. Fellowes ...	1st March 1905 ...	31st December 1905.
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Kolába ...	Mr. K. C. Rushton ...	1st January 1905 ...	31st December 1905.
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Ratnágiri ...	Mr. W. A. Heyland ..	1st January 1905 ...	31st December 1905.
	SIND. <i>Deputy Inspector-General</i> <i>of Police for Sind (Acting).</i>		
	Sir E. C. Cox, Bart. ...	18th June 1905 ...	31st December 1905.
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Karáchi ... {	Mr. T. J. B. Thatcher ...	1st January 1905 ...	31st December 1905.
	<i>Assistant Superintendents.</i>		
	Mr. S. F. Ellis ...	1st January 1905 ...	31st December 1905.
	„ P. O'Brien ...	Do. ...	Do.
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Hyderabad ... {	Mr. D. G. Ommanney ...	1st January 1905 ...	31st December 1905.
	<i>Assistant Superintendents.</i>		
	Mr. F. M. Gadney ..	1st January 1905 ...	1st February 1905.
	„ J. B. Jenkins ...	Do. ...	31st December 1905.
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Sukkur ... {	Mr. A. M. H. Ostrahan ...	1st January 1905 ...	31st December 1905
	<i>Assistant Superintendents.</i>		
	Mr. A. H. Gordon ..	1st January 1905 ...	4th September 1905.
	<i>Vacant</i> ..	5th September 1905 ...	4th October 1905.
	Mr. A. H. Gordon ..	5th October 1905 ...	31st December 1905.

District.	Names of Officers.	Period.	
		From	To
	<i>Superintendents.</i>		
Lárkhána ...	Mr. E. F. Green ... „ F. M. Gadney ...	1st January 1905 ... 2nd February 1905 ...	1st February 1905. 31st December 1905.
	<i>Superintendent (ex-officio).</i>		
Thar and Pákar. {	The Deputy Commissioner, Thar and Pákar.	1st January 1905.	31st December 1905.
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. F. C. Griffith ...	1st January 1905.	31st December 1905.
	<i>Superintendent (ex-officio).</i>		
Upper Sind Frontier. {	The Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier.	1st January 1905 ...	31st December 1905.
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. R. L. McCulloch ...	1st January 1905 ...	31st December 1905.
<i>Railways.</i>			
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
G. I P. Railway.	Mr. T. G. Foard ...	1st January 1905 ...	31st December 1905.
	<i>Superintendents.</i>		
S. M. Railway {	Mr. L. H. Spence ...	1st January 1905 ...	17th June 1905.
	„ G. S. Wilson ...	18th June 1905 ...	7th November 1905.
	„ C. A. B. Beatty ...	8th November 1905 ...	31st December 1905.
	<i>Superintendents.</i>		
B. B. & C. I. Railway. {	Mr. J. V. Cooke ...	1st January 1905 ...	3rd August 1905.
	„ E. H. Ingle ...	4th August 1905 ...	31st December 1905.
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
R.-M. Rail- way. {	Mr. J. R. Tregear ...	1st January 1905.	31st December 1905.
	<i>Assistant Superintendents (Bandikui).</i>		
	Mr. O. C. G. Hayter ...	1st January 1905 ...	7th August 1905.
		Mr. Hayter was on privilege leave for one month from 5th April 1905, when Superintendent held charge of his duties.	
	Superintendent holding charge.	8th August 1905 ...	12th September 1905.
	Mr. W. M. F. Clarke ...	13th September 1905 .	31st December 1905.
	<i>Assistant Superintendent (Neemuch).</i>		
	Mr. G. N. R. Lambert ...	1st January 1905 ...	31st December 1905.

31. The amount of personal investigation of serious crime by each officer is as follows :—

District.	Name of Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent.	Number of serious crimes that occurred.	Number of cases in which scenes were visited and personal investigation made.	Number of cases in which scenes were not visited.
Ahmedabad	<i>Superintendents.</i>			
	Mr. R. M. Phillips ...	5	2	3
	Ráo Bahádur Mansukhrám Mulji ...	6	2	4
	Mr. H. R. Hume ...	8	4	4
	<i>Assistant Superintendents.</i>			
	Ráo Bahádur Mansukhrám Mulji ...	22	15	7
	Mr. E. E. Turner ...	3	3	...
	„ R. R. Boyd ...	7	2	5
Kaira ...	<i>Superintendents.</i>			
	Mr. E. H. Ingle ...	12	11	1
	„ O. C. G. Hayter ...	5	4	1
Broach	<i>Superintendents.</i>			
	Mr. H. R. Hume ..	19	10	9
	„ E. E. Turner ...	29	22	7
Panch Maháls	<i>Superintendent.</i>			
	Mr. J. A. Guider ...	19	5	14
Surat ...	<i>Superintendents.</i>			
	Mr. H. Brewin ...	12	7	5
	„ W. G. Clabby ...	6	4	2
Thána	<i>Superintendents.</i>			
	Sir E. C. Cox, Bart. ...	13	1	12
	Mr. E. Priestley ...	15	1	14
	<i>Assistant Superintendents.</i>			
	Mr. E. Priestley ...	7	2	5
	„ N. S. Peshwe ...	14	6	8
Ahmednagar	<i>Superintendent.</i>			
	Mr. F. H. Warden ...	31	9	22
Khándesh	<i>Superintendent.</i>			
	Mr. W. L. B. Souter ...	Had no separate charge, but when in charge of the district investigated 5 serious crimes from the Assistant Superintendent, E. D.'s charge.		

District.	Name of Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent.	Number of serious crimes that occurred.	Number of cases in which scenes were visited and personal investigation made.	Number of cases in which scenes were not visited.
	<i>Assistant Superintendents.</i>			
Khándesh C. D.	Risaldar S. K. Bapat	40	25	15
Do. W. D.	Mr. G. H. White	24	5	19
Do. E. D.	„ P. A. Kelly	25	13	12
	„ R. R. Boyd	84	34	50
	<i>Superintendents.</i>			
Násik	Mr. W. H. Luck	17	7	10
	„ H. R. Hume	9	4	5
	„ T. S. Greenaway	11	6	2
	<i>Assistant Superintendents.</i>			
	Mr. F. J. Lowman	...	3	...
	„ P. A. Kelly	...	2	1
	<i>Superintendents.</i>			
Pooná	Mr. M. Kennedy	6	3	3
	„ W. C. Holman	8	6	2
	„ W. H. Luck	2	1	1
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>			
	Mr. W. C. Holman	10	10	...
	<i>Superintendent.</i>			
Sátára	Mr. H. M. Gibbs	27	5	22
	<i>Assistant Superintendents.</i>			
	Mr. J. A. Wallinger	27	7	20
	„ F. J. Lowman	27	2	25
	<i>Superintendent.</i>			
Sholápur	Mr. W. A. Dubois	29	11	20
	<i>Assistant Superintendents.</i>			
	Mr. Longley	...	7	
	„ D. Healy	...	1	
	<i>Superintendent.</i>			
Belgaum	Mr. R. MacTier	33	16	17
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>			
	Mr. A. C. Daniel	18	7	11
	<i>Superintendent.</i>			
Bijápur	Mr. J. B. W. Biddle	56	36	20

District.	Name of Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent.	Number of serious crimes that occurred.	Number of cases in which scenes were visited and personal investigation made.	Number of cases in which scenes were not visited.
Dhárwár	<i>Superintendent.</i>			
	Mr. Digby Davies ...	36	24	12
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>			
	Mr. G. S. Wilson ...	26	16	10
Kánara	<i>Superintendents.</i>			
	Mr. W. M. F. Clarke ...	3	...	3
	„ J. W. Fellowes ...	13	8	5
Kolába	<i>Superintendent.</i>			
	Mr. K. C. Rushton ...	10	3	7
Ratnágiri	<i>Superintendent.</i>			
	Mr. W. A. Heyland ...	5	2	3
Karáchi	SIND.			
	<i>Superintendent.</i>			
	Mr. T. J. B. Thatcher ..	17	8	9
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>			
	Mr. S. F. Ellis ...	12	11	1
Hyderabad	<i>Superintendent.</i>			
	Mr. D. G. Ommannay ...	29	8	21
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>			
	Mr. J. B. Jenkins ...	33	17	16
Sukkur	<i>Superintendent.</i>			
	Mr. A. H. M. Ostrehan ...	29	10	19
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>			
	Mr. A. H. Gordon ...	13	6	7
Lárkána	<i>Superintendents.</i>			
	Mr. E. F. Green ..	2	...	2
	„ F. M. Gadney ...	36	19	17
Thar and Párkar	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>			
	Mr. F. C. Griffith ...	21	5	16

District.	Name of Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent.	Number of serious crimes that occurred.	Number of cases in which scenes were visited and personal investigation made.	Number of cases in which scenes were not visited.
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>			
Upper Sind Frontier...	Mr. R. L. McCulloch ...	61	18	43
	RAILWAYS.			
	<i>Superintendent.</i>			
G. I. P. Railway ...	Mr. T. G. Foad ...	13	9	4
	<i>Superintendents.</i>			
S. M. Railway ... {	Mr. L. H. Spence ...	1	1	...
	„ G. S. Wilson ...	1	1	...
	„ C. A. B. Beatty ...	1	1	...
	<i>Superintendents.</i>			
B. B. & C. I. Rail- way . {	Mr. J. V. Cooke ...	4	3	1
	„ E. H. Ingle ...	2	1	1
	<i>Superintendent.</i>			
R.-M. Railway ... {	Mr. J. R. Tregear ...	...	...	...
	<i>Assistant Superintendents.</i>			
	Mr. O. C. G. Hayter ...	...	...	...
	„ W. M. F. Clarke ..	...	...	...
	„ G. N. R. Lambert ...	...	...	...

The figures show that out of 1,068 serious crimes only 492 were personally investigated by the officers concerned. The Commissioners do not express any opinion on the matter except in Sind, where the Commissioner remarks that, “having regard to the difficulties experienced, the general performance of this duty may be accepted as sufficiently satisfactory”.

I wish I could agree with him. Some officers do their duty steadily and honestly, and I readily accept their explanations for not having visited particular cases, but in very many cases officers are only too prone to find excuses for not going out. The fact that the accused person has confessed, or even that he has been arrested, is regarded as sufficient reason for not making any personal investigation, and yet time after time I find that these are the cases which go into Court and end in discharge or acquittal. Much has been said regarding the small value to be attached to hurried visits, but even a hurried visit is better than none. The Superintendent can hear what the people on the spot have to say and see how matters are progressing, and even if he is obliged to leave after a short while he is in a better position to watch the subsequent development of the case.

The orders regarding the personal investigation of not less than 6 cases by Assistant Superintendents or Probationers not in independent charge were complied with in all districts except Násik, where Mr. Kelly investigated only two cases. He was in the district, however, for less than half the year.

Police Stations and Outposts.

32. The total number of stations and outposts in the Presidency is 415 and 1,198 respectively, and of these 362 and 922 were inspected during the year.

In Sind 26 stations out of 91 were not visited and the Deputy Inspector-General remarks that in Karáchi, where 9 stations out of 19 were uninspected, the work was very unsatisfactory. In the Presidency Proper 28 stations remained unvisited out of 240, the Central Division showing the largest number and Khándesh the largest number in the Division. I have cancelled the order requiring a 2 days' halt at every outpost inspected, as my experience as District Magistrate makes me consider it unnecessary, so that I trust in future the full number of stations will be inspected.

Court Prosecutors.

33. The number of Court Prosecutors was increased during the year by one owing to the creation of a new appointment in Sholápur. During the year these officers conducted 724 cases, in 547 of which, *i. e.*, 75.55 per cent., they secured convictions.

There were 223 Jemadars employed in prosecuting cases and they succeeded in obtaining convictions in 6,235 out of 8,601 cases conducted by them.

34. I was not able to see more than one or two districts during the portion of the year I was in charge. Since the close of the year I have seen a good many and should say that the drill of the armed men at head-quarters is good; that of the unarmed men, particularly clerks who are supposed to be efficient policemen, distinctly bad and in the túlukas indifferent. The clerks are not made to drill, and most of them cannot march straight ahead in time, while many men have been left in outstations and distant outposts far too long to know anything of drill. As soon as the reorganization figures are settled, I hope to arrange with Superintendents for the more steady and systematic passing of men through head-quarters.

Physical training is as a rule decidedly good. It depends, of course, chiefly on the interest taken in it by the Head-quarters Sub-Inspector, and when that officer is keen the results are excellent. I am not at present, however, convinced that the men as a body can do what is asked of them. Their pay is small and does not admit of the extra food which constant and severe physical training requires.

Ball Practice.

35. The results of the year's practice as shown in the competition shooting were a small increase in the total number of marksmen, but a falling off in the total number of 2nd class shots, which decreased from 3,166 to 2,380. Surat again occupied the first place, whether judged by the proportion of the marksmen or the proportion of 2nd class shots, the latter being 82.6 of the total armed strength, a result which reflects the greatest credit on the late Mr. Brewin and the present Superintendent Mr. Clabby. Ratnágiri came next with a good percentage of marksmen and over 60 per cent. of its armed strength qualifying as 2nd class shots. The Panch Máhals showed a very great improvement and went up from last place to 3rd, when judged by the proportion of marksmen, though it was inferior to Dhárwár in the proportion of 2nd class shots. Ahmednagar and Poona fell off seriously, while in Khándesh the Superintendent does not seem to be able to get any decent shooting out of his men.

The shooting with the M. H. Rifle, which is an accurate weapon, is not generally as good as it should be, considering that the men composing the Rifle squads are all picked. One man in Dhárwár obtained a possible in the competition and a second scored 39.

The shooting of the mounted men armed with carbines improved, there being two scores of 35 as against a best of 31 in the previous year. Many of the men had, however, only recently received the weapon and had not had time to get accustomed to it.

Revolver shooting is nowhere good. Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors do not at present take part in the competition shooting and very few Superintendents pay sufficient attention to their shooting. I have, since the close of the year, recommended that the revolver be abolished and all ranks be taught to use the musket. If this is approved I hope to see a little more enthusiasm among the officers.

General Efficiency.

36. I was in charge of the department for so short a time during the year under report that I do not feel justified in commenting on the work of the different districts. I therefore reproduce here the remarks of the Commissioners.

The Commissioner, Northern Division, writes :—

" Ahmedabad.—The District Superintendent of Police reports that there is much room for improvement in this charge. It seems that the motto of all ranks with the exception of a few zealous officers and men is do as little work as possible. Mr. Hume was District Superintendent of Police in Kaira last year and finds that as in Kaira promotion in Ahmedabad has been carried out on the line of seniority. Except in very few and exceptional cases, men have never been promoted for efficiency or for working well. It is not an uncommon occurrence to find absolutely uneducated men in the grades of Jamadars and Head Constables. This he says has had a disastrous effect upon the general efficiency. He goes on to state that he has come across men at outposts and subsidiary police stations who have been there for years but have not detected a single offence. All they had been doing was to falsify entries in their patrol books. The men serving in the City have no idea how to perform their duties. If on duty by day their one aim is to sit down and make themselves as comfortable as possible. If on night duty, they go off to sleep. They have no regard for discipline and orders, and check roll-call always finds men absent from the lines. The men at head-quarters are the same. To say the least, the recruits are discontented. The Mounted Police are exceedingly backward and old fashioned and they have no idea of the new drill. Mr. Hume concludes his remarks by saying he hopes to be able to rectify this state of things, though it will take time. The District Magistrate, Mr. Doderet, reviews the state of affairs in the following remarks:—‘The *morale* of the force is bad; punishments, not undeserved, have increased and there is a general air of slackness and discontent prevalent. The slackness can to a certain extent be remedied by weeding out the inefficient, the discontent removed by increasing the force to its just and adequate limits. It is hardly realized how the City is growing and has grown during the last few years, and yet a force based on the needs of the past decade is expected to cope with the present volume of crime. The question ought to be taken up on its own merits apart from the general police reorganization scheme.’

“Mr. Hume has not only had to cope with a spirit of indifference and idleness among the men and an air of *laissez faire* on the part of subordinate officers, but the rapid expansion of the City with its growing needs has also taxed the resources at his command. In these circumstances I agree with Mr. Doderet that the question of improving the Police in Ahmedabad City should be taken up on its own merits. As regards the Ahmedabad Police generally, I concur with Mr. Hume that promotion by merit should be the rule, but care is necessary that the force may feel that promotions are just. I think he lays too much stress on education in the lower grades of officers. An illiterate Koli may be a much better detective and a more reliable policeman than a glib Brahmin with a smattering of education.

" Kaira.—The Superintendent is not satisfied with the general proficiency of the officers and men of the unarmed Police. He finds that the majority of them are by no means energetic and that they take no interest in their work. The Chief Constables exercise no supervision over their subordinates and have no idea of discipline. They will very rarely report a subordinate for neglect of duty or any other offence for fear of getting anonymous petitions against them. The detective ability of most officers of the force is also very small. The patrolling system, however, appears to have improved, the patrolling books in most cases being correctly written up. Mr. Cooke has endeavoured to instil into all ranks the maxim that good work done will be suitably rewarded, and he trusts that the interest shown in their work will increase in future.

" Panch Mahals.—The work of the Police as a body has, the Superintendent believes, been satisfactory. The majority of offences occur in large towns, chiefly in Godhra and Dohad. The sanctioned strength for these areas according to the Superintendent's estimate is much below a workable figure and necessitates the over-work of the men and makes the service unpopular. Considering these drawbacks the results obtained were creditable.

" Broach.—Taking into consideration the fact that recruiting is difficult and that men of a good stamp are not easily procurable the general efficiency the Superintendent regards as satisfactory. As a rule the men appear to be keen on their work and perform their duties cheerfully. The highroads which were patrolled were free from robbery or dacoity. A system of patrolling all the roads leading to Palej, a cotton centre, when there are often many people with money, was started last season, a small armed party being stationed there for 3 months. In Broach city night beat duties were very well performed. The Superintendent does not think that the patrolling of villages is of much use as the constables with a few exceptions cannot be relied upon to take pains in enquiring into what goes on. The Armed Branch is improving in smartness and discipline under a thoroughly competent Chief Constable.

"*Surat*.—The drill of the Armed and Unarmed Police has greatly improved, and the general efficiency of the force is regarded by the Superintendent as up to the mark.

"*Thana*.—On the whole the Police have shown themselves efficient. Crime increased in some portions of the district, but this is due to the proximity of the places affected to Bombay and to the inadequate number of the police. It is impossible, the Superintendent says, to prevent crime with the strength as it at present stands, though the force was almost up to its sanctioned strength and no difficulty was experienced in obtaining recruits. During the latter part of the year there was a considerable strain on the Armed Police at head-quarters, this being due to several parties having been sent on special duty after dacoits. The bridle paths in the ghâts have almost been completed. The last of them is now under construction and ought to be completed by next rains."

The Commissioner, Central Division, writes :—

"Mr. Warden speaks favourably of his force. He says that they have worked well under trying circumstances, scarcity and plague combining to render their duties more arduous than usual. Mr. Greenaway has nothing much to say about his senior officers with the exception of a few, and remarks that the rank and file did fairly well, though drunkenness and some tendency to indiscipline are too often apparent. Mr. Gibbs is not satisfied with a good many of his men in the higher grades, but he cannot get rid of them for want of suitable candidates to replace them. The Police station charges are also in his opinion too big. Unless they are reduced in size and a better stamp of men to hold charge is at hand, he thinks that no drastic measures for a general improvement can be undertaken."

The Commissioner, Southern Division, writes :—

"Mr. MacTier states that judged by results as shown by the figures in his report, the force cannot be said to be efficient. Many Chief Constables are new and inexperienced and it will in his opinion necessarily take some time before they can be expected to do well. He has got rid of the old, effete and dishonest officers and has every hope that the results will soon be much better.

Concerning Dhárwâr, Mr. Davies thinks that considering the poorness of the local material reasonable efficiency has been maintained during the year. The difficulty of obtaining reliable men for the higher posts increases and in the Superintendent's opinion must continue till wholesale reform is established.

There is very little crime in Kánara and consequently the detective abilities of the men in the force are not in his opinion put to a very severe test. Mr. Fellowes says the majority of the Chief Constables show a lack of energy.

Mr. Rushton thinks that taken as a whole the general efficiency of the Kolába force during 1905 has been very fair.

Mr. Heyland thinks that all the Police under him have worked uniformly well."

The Commissioner in Sind writes :—

"The main object of the existence of the Police being to protect life and property, repress crime, and bring criminals to justice, it must be admitted that during 1905 this object was hardly achieved. In all the more important features, the year's work can only be described as very unsatisfactory. The Superintendents of Police have worked zealously and it is certainly not their fault that the force has been so unsuccessful."

Police buildings.

37. Information regarding the condition of Police buildings and the amount spent on them is not complete in the reports. During the past year I have obtained from all districts statements of buildings and their condition in connection with the reorganization and as soon as the revised strength is settled I hope to proceed systematically to supply wants. From what I have seen the practice of constructing buildings departmentally is not sound, very few officers having either the knowledge or the liking necessary for effective supervision of the work.

Village Police.

38. In the Presidency Proper assistance was rendered by the village Police in 228 cases during the year or 35 less than in 1904, while rewards were given in 168 cases against 149 in 1904. In 283 cases the village Police were punished for misconduct, the majority in the Central Division. The Commissioner, Central Division, remarks : "I presume all cases when the initial reports come from the police patil or when he subsequently co-operated with the District Police are not intended to be included in these figures." This is doubt-

less correct, but I think the acknowledgment of assistance might with advantage err on the side of liberality and the practice adopted in Khándesh by Messrs. Shepherd and Lambert of public presentation of rewards might well be followed generally. When I was in the Ahmednagar District years ago, it was the practice to present a Jaglia who had done good work with a black belt in place of the ordinary webbing, and the men were exceedingly proud of this public recognition of their services.

General remarks.

39. As in the paragraph on "General efficiency" I reproduce here the Commissioners' remarks on the year's work. The Railway reports have been separately submitted, but I would notice here as one of the chief events of the year the fire which destroyed in November last the B. B. & C. I. Railway offices including the office and nearly all the records of the Superintendent of Police.

The Commissioner, Northern Division, writes :—

"On the whole the work of the Police has been satisfactory, though in some respects perhaps less so than in the preceding year. The record shows much in disparagement of the Police, but it must be remembered that the present is a year of transition with new drill, more laborious training, heavier work, and enforcement of increased smartness and precision. Maybe there are also apprehensions in the force as to the working of the Police reorganization scheme. The new blood which is to introduce new life into the force has not yet been introduced; while necessarily there is apprehension among the old staff of officers and young aspirants that they will be left in the cold. It is to be hoped that the new organization will be taken in hand without delay.

To put the Ahmedabad City Police on a proper footing is a measure urgently and immediately advisable. They will not presumably be affected by any general reorganization. Before closing I think I may add a word of special praise for the Thána Police. They have grappled with dacoity in the gháts with marked success. They have also improved in Bándra sub-division. The Superintendent may be congratulated on the results of the year."

The Commissioner, Central Division, writes :—

"I would venture to conclude this review by a few general remarks. Their triteness I admit and apologize for and my excuse for making them is that their obviousness is not always realized. A great deal of the criticism to which the Police are subjected in the press and elsewhere is unfair. As regards the superior European staff, they are indeed admitted to be zealous, but they are accused of aloofness, of ignorance of the language of the people. My experience is that when a Police officer does not know the language of the district, it is because he has been transferred from a district the language of which he does know to another of whose language he is ignorant. Officers of Police, like officers of the Revenue Department, generally know best the language they have learned first. When I was in Ahmedabad the two young policemen spoke with absolute fluency the people's tongue and one of them at least could in native dress pass as a native.

The reason why sometimes a policeman (like a Collector) knows but little of the language is that there are 4 languages in the Presidency. A man may learn Gujaráti and Maráthi or Maráthi and Kánarese. But if an officer who has spent his service in, say, Broach and Ahmednagar is transferred to Bijápur, it is nearly impossible for him to really master the new language. The remedy is not to improve the type of officer (for men with a natural gift of tongue are rare, nor would they always be suitable in other ways), but to keep officers as far as possible in one of two provinces.

Then as to the Native officers and men :

We admit that it is difficult to get for the Revenue Department a combination of intelligence and physical activity. The latter is a *sine qua non* for the Chief Constable and Inspector; and if intelligence is often something less than could be desired, the reason is that the combination of the two things is the exception.

What one sees most criticised, however, is the general efficiency of the Police and a comparison is expressly or impliedly drawn with the Police in England. That is to say, comparison is made between Police results in a country where the population is the most law-abiding in the world, and where almost every man and woman is ready to give what help he can in the detection and suppression of crime, and where false accusations of serious crime are practically unknown, and Police results in a country where unless personally interested many, if not the majority, of the people would rather shield a criminal than inform against him, and where false accusations are an ordinary method of paying off old scores.

It is indeed true that it is common for the station officer to endeavour to bolster up a true case with false evidence, an endeavour which accounts for many an acquittal; and that he sometimes resorts to devices to induce confessions and (but I believe rarely) to torture, but it is frequently the case that the Police stand nearly alone in endeavouring or indeed

in wishing to bring the real criminal to justice, and on the whole the thing to be wondered at is not that they do not succeed better, but that they succeed so well."

The Commissioner, Southern Division, writes :—

"An insufficient rainfall during the year caused a scarcity in the eastern portion of the district. There was no rise in crime to speak of in 1905, but Mr. MacTier apprehends it in 1906. The sanctioned force is too small for the requirements of the district and an increase in it alone would give better results.

In Mr. Bomanji's opinion the results of the year's work show good improvement on the whole. The inoculation of the wives and children of Policemen was in a great measure due to the influence of Mrs. Biddle, who took considerable trouble and interest in the matter.

The increase in crime, says Mr. Davies, is doubtless partly due to the bad season, but also to the inability of the present inadequate force to deal with the known criminality of the district. The Police assisted in extinguishing 178 cases of accidental fire against 89 in 1904.

The District Superintendent of Police and the District Magistrate suggest that all the Unarmed Police in the above-ghát talukas should be given a carbine. Mr. Fellowes adds that one or two unarmed men carrying a sword cannot be expected to follow up a gang of dacoits in thick jungles, the dacoits in all probability having with them 2 or 3 guns. He has been asked to report on this matter in a separate communication.

In Mr. Rushton's opinion, the year has been, on the whole, an uneventful one, and for the second year in succession the district has been practically free from serious crime. There have been no dacoities and only six robberies and these mostly technical offences. No crime was committed that calls for any special remarks.

The District Magistrate states :—'The monthly returns of magistrates are rigidly scrutinised, and Sub-divisional magistrates have been directed to systematically scrutinise records of Subordinate magistrates, informing me of the results of their scrutiny.

'They have been taken to task a good deal for delay in the disposal of cases and for not making a proper preliminary enquiry into cases themselves.'

Mr. Heyland reiterates his request for a Government boat.

The District Magistrate thinks the results of the year are highly creditable to Mr. Heyland and his force. Crime decreased, every true case (save one) put before the Courts resulted in conviction, nearly three-quarters of the total amount of stolen property was recovered, while the percentage of punishments was only 1·29. This, in Mr. Maconochie's opinion, is a remarkably good record."

The Commissioner in Sind writes :—

"Despite the unsatisfactory figures, the Commissioner believes that officers and men alike have, speaking generally, done their best under very difficult conditions. The district which, on the whole, has the best returns to show is Sukkur."

I have already explained that the fears of the results of the reorganization are really needless, as the men will be quite as well, if not better off, in the matter of prospects of promotion. With regard to the Commissioner, Northern Division's remarks on Ahmedabad City and Thána, I may state that I have already drawn up, in consultation with the District Superintendent of Police, a scheme for strengthening the Thána Police, which I think will be generally approved, and I hope shortly to take the Ahmedabad Police in hand.

With regard to the suggestion referred to by the Commissioner, Southern Division, that unarmed men in the above-ghát talukas in Kánara should be armed with carbines, I have had the matter under consideration as regards the unarmed police generally. The sword now carried by these men is perfectly useless, and I will submit to Government proposals for replacing it by a firearm.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. B. STEWART,

Inspector-General of Police,

Bombay Presidency.

APPENDICES.



STATEMENT

PART I.—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1905

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation.	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistakes of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>							
1	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.</i>							
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to Coin	10	72	...	82	1	35
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to Stamps	...	4	...	4	...	1
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	1	...	1	...	1
6	489A to 489D	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	212, to 216, 216A	Harbouring an offender	2	7	...	9	...	4
8	224, 225, 225B and 226	Other offences against public justice.	31	126	...	157	...	23
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	71	649	9	711	15	496
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier.	2	21	...	23	...	4
	Total		116	880	9	987	16	554
	<i>CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.</i>							
11	302, 303, 396	Murder	101	318	...	419	4	78
12	307	Attempts at murder	12	57	...	69	7	23
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	36	125	...	161	4	49
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband.	17	86	1	102	10	46
15	377	Unnatural offence	3	32	...	35	4	17
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	19	129	1	147	...	38
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	10	158	1	167	1	67
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	106	873	...	979	7	609
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	11	67	...	78	6	39
20	324, 327, 330, 332	Hurt	81	615	...	696	18	419
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	29	164	5	183	3	103
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	5	11	...	16	...	10
23	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	55	358	2	411	20	187
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	13	75	...	88	1	43
	Total		498	3,068	10	3,556	85	1,728
	<i>CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.</i>							
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	83	267	1	349	17	59
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398...	Robbery	100	678	7	771	59	290
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	65	337	...	432	5	206
28	423, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	29	321	2	348	2	195

A.

FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND AND RAILWAYS.

Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrate's true cases.	Total Magistrate's cases convicted.	Grand total of true cases (Columns 14+15).	Remarks.
	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Columns 6+11+12+13).				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	35	3	4	42	5	4	47	
...	3	...	...	3	2	2	5	
...	...	...	...	...	5	1	5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	3	...	4	...	...	4	
17	93	2	22	117	26	19	143	1 withdrawn; 2 undetected cases detected.
89	71	39	11	130	469	30	599	12 compounded; 47 withdrawn; 3 non-cognizable.
1	17	...	1	18	6	2	24	1 withdrawn.
412	220	47	38	314	513	58	827	12 compounded; 49 withdrawn; 3 non-cognizable; 2 undetected cases detected.
123	95	43	61	199	7	5	206	1 withdrawn; 15 died, transferred, &c.; 2 undetected cases detected.
10	20	3	6	29	1	...	30	
30	60	8	9	77	1	1	78	1 lunacy; 1 non-cognizable; 1 undetected case detected.
22	13	6	4	24	4	...	28	1 transferred; 1 non-cognizable; 1 undetected case detected.
4	5	2	2	9	1	...	10	1 lunacy.
14	45	3	46	95	5	3	100	1 transferred.
14	71	4	5	81	18	10	99	5 died.
110	172	52	25	249	120	25	369	164 compounded; 10 withdrawn; 4 died; 3 non-cognizable.
11	6	2	14	22	...	...	22	
87	107	37	26	170	171	33	341	162 compounded; 2 withdrawn; 2 died, transferred, &c.
31	35	6	9	55	80	5	135	1 extradited.
2	3	1	...	4	9	...	13	1 compounded.
52	119	25	7	153	152	55	305	1 compounded; 3 withdrawn; 1 transferred.
14	23	5	2	30	9	1	39	9 compounded.
524	774	197	216	1,197	578	138	1,775	357 compounded; 16 withdrawn; 32 died, transferred, &c.; 4 undetected cases detected; 5 non-cognizable.
95	56	16	104	177	12	5	189	2 died, escaped, &c.; 2 undetected cases detected.
103	123	30	163	323	38	6	361	4 withdrawn; 3 died, lunacy, &c.; 1 undetected case detected; 1 non-cognizable.
72	19	21	108	148	70	14	218	1 withdrawn; 1 died.
40	64	13	34	113	67	14	180	1 compounded; 1 withdrawn.

STATEMENT A—PART I (BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation.	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistakes of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only—continued.								
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	878	5,889	5	6,762	237	1,273
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	2	6	...	8	...	1
Total ...			1,157	7,528	15	8,670	320	2,024
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.								
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	17	268	5	280	17	197
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	7	65	1	71	...	34
33	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	...	10	...	10	...	8
Total ...			24	343	6	361	17	239
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.								
34	379 to 382 ...	Theft... { of cattle ... ordinary ...	666 1,166	4,172 11,237	4 99	4,834 12,304	127 387	2,189 8,830
35	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	90	689	23	756	20	405
36	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	112	833	...	945	19	320
37	419, 420 ...	Cheating ...	31	316	6	341	2	135
38	447, 448, 453 and 456 ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	64	901	14	951	19	534
39	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle...	4	22	...	26	...	11
Total ...			2,133	18,170	146	20,157	574	7,424
Total of Indian Penal Code cases ...			3,928	29,989	186	33,731	1,012	11,969
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.								
40	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	1	12	...	13	1	4
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294.	Public nuisances ...	21	219	...	240	1	81
42		Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	200	3,864	1	4,063	5	444
Total ..			222	4,095	1	4,316	7	529
GRAND TOTAL ...			4,150	34,084	187	38,047	1,019	12,498

(v)

INCLUDING SIND AND RAILWAYS)—continued.

Number pending at end of year.	TRUE CASES.				Total Magis- trate's true cases.	Total Magis- trate's cases convicted.	Grand total of true cases (Columns 14+15).	Remarks.
	Convicted.	Acquit- ted.	Not detected or appre- hended.	Total true cases (Columns 6+11+13 +15).				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
832	1,178	143	3,695	4,421	113	32	4,534	9 compounded; 7 withdrawn; 4 transferred, died, &c.; 9 undetected cases detected; 1 non-cognizable.
4	2	1	...	3	1	1	4	
1,146	1,442	224	3,504	5,185	301	72	5,486	10 compounded; 13 withdrawn; 10 died, transferred, &c.; 2 non-cognizable; 12 undetected cases detected.
33	20	10	3	38	301	32	339	43 compounded; 6 withdrawn.
4	19	7	7	34	78	67	112	9 compounded; 2 withdrawn.
...	1	1	...	2	...	...	2	1 compounded.
37	40	18	10	74	379	99	453	53 compounded; 8 withdrawn.
558	866	107	984	1,961	88	33	2,049	3 died, transferred, &c.
1,237	3,729	229	2,867	6,924	745	353	7,669	5 withdrawn; 1 doubtful; 23 died, lunacy, &c.; 3 put on dormant file; 2 (section 157b) investigated; 1 non-cognizable; 7 undetected cases detected.
92	158	20	56	257	385	80	642	1 compounded; 2 withdrawn; 1 lunacy; 4 put on dormant file; 1 undetected case detected.
91	450	40	13	503	63	37	566	4 withdrawn; 10 died, &c.; 2 put on dormant file; 2 undetected cases detected.
39	111	10	42	169	208	37	377	2 transferred.
73	134	24	166	338	1,032	164	1,370	108 compounded; 2 withdrawn; 1 escaped; 2 non-cognizable; 2 abandoned.
4	3	2	6	11	10	2	21	
2,094	5,451	432	4,134	10,163	2,531	706	12,694	109 compounded; 13 withdrawn; 40 died, &c.; 30 undetected cases detected; 1 doubtful; 9 dormant; 2 (section 159b) investigated; 3 non-cognizable; 2 abandoned.
3,213	7,927	918	7,902	16,933	4,302	1,873	21,235	541 compounded; 99 withdrawn; 13 non-cognizable; 28 undetected cases detected; 82 died, &c.; 1 doubtful; 9 put on dormant file; 2 (section 159b) investigated; 2 abandoned.
2	6	...	...	6	9	1	15	
18	120	12	8	140	186	144	326	2 compounded; 1 withdrawn.
159	3,337	60	54	3,452	3,123	2,704	6,575	29 compounded; 5 withdrawn; 4 died, &c.; 1 undetected case detected.
179	3,463	72	62	3,598	3,318	2,849	6,916	31 compounded; 6 withdrawn; 4 died, escaped, &c.; 1 undetected case detected.
4,092	11,390	990	7,964	20,531	7,620	3,922	28,151	572 compounded; 105 withdrawn; 1 doubtful; 86 died, lunatic, &c.; 9 put on dormant file; 2 (section 157b) investigated; 29 undetected cases detected; 13 non-cognizable; 2 abandoned.

L. H. SPENCE,
for Inspector General of Police.

PART II.—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1905

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in Police custody or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>								
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.</i>								
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to Coin ...	5	78	6	...	74	50	24
4	255 to 263 A ...	Offences relating to Stamps ...	...	9	...	...	9	5	4
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
6	489A to 489 D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216 A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	2	11	...	...	11	1	10
8	224, 225, 225 B and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	21	183	1	...	176	134	42
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	275	2,115	14	22	1,968	451	1,517
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	5	25	...	...	28	26	2
	Total ...		308	2,422	21	22	2,266	667	1,599
	<i>CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.</i>								
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ...	103	463	15	...	380	160	220
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder... ..	9	55	5	...	43	23	20
13	304, 308... ..	Culpable homicide ...	36	217	7	1	165	92	73
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	7	65	4	...	49	18	31
15	377 ...	Unnatural offences ...	3	23	...	...	25	7	18
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	12	71	3	...	74	51	23
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	4	127	9	...	110	72	38
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	139	1,275	46	...	1,187	336	851
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	3	22	2	1	18	7	11
20	324, 327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt ...	103	847	16	3	786	186	600
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves ...	35	194	12	...	169	64	105
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion ...	9	14	4	...	18	5	13
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	70	446	12	...	421	180	241
24	304 A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ...	9	67	5	...	58	22	36
	Total ...		512	3,886	140	5	3,503	1,223	2,280
	<i>CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.</i>								
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	145	608	10	20	464	209	255
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery ...	68	439	23	...	437	235	202
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	18	128	4	...	120	28	92
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal ...	16	244	14	...	227	110	117

FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND AND RAILWAYS.

Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody or on bail at end of year.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATE'S CASES.			REMARKS.
		Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	
11	12	13	14	15	16
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	3	5	4	1	
...	...	2	2	...	
...	...	5	1	4	1 person concerned in non-cognizable case.
...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	...	...	...	
12	23	30	19	11	4 died, &c. ; 2 withdrawn.
48	325	3,487	142	2,919	156 compounded ; 243 withdrawn ; 61 died, &c.
1	1	49	2	29	1 person concerned in non-cognizable case.
61	354	3,578	170	2,964	156 compounded ; 245 withdrawn ; 67 died, non-cognizable, &c.
18	152	11	9	1	2-compounded ; 3 approvers ; 19 died, became lunatic, &c.
1	14	1	...	1	2 concerned in non-cognizable cases.
6	65	1	1	...	15 concerned in non-cognizable cases, extradited, &c. ;
...	18	12	...	3	1 compounded ; 1 transferred.
2	1	5	...	5	
1	6	8	3	5	
...	6	17	10	7	6 died, escaped, &c.
10	160	398	45	309	449 compounded ; 27 withdrawn ; 21 died, &c.
...	4	14	4	10	
18	128	435	59	279	260 compounded ; 4 withdrawn ; 17 died, &c.
5	46	351	10	304	3 compounded ; 2 transferred, &c.
...	...	23	6	15	2 compounded ; 2 withdrawn ; 1 died.
13	70	281	97	169	1 compounded ; 3 withdrawn ; 13 transferred, died, &c.
1	10	10	1	8	11 compounded ; 3 died, &c.
75	680	1,567	245	1,116	729 compounded ; 86 withdrawn ; 100 died, escaped, &c. ; 3 approvers ;
19	254	53	23	31	5 transferred, &c ; 7 approvers.
10	40	102	10	83	3 compounded ; 9 withdrawn ; 7 died, transferred, &c. ; 1 approver.
1	20	180	34	123	1 withdrawn ; 2 died, transferred, &c.
2	18	130	23	112	2 compounded ; 2 withdrawn ; 1 non-cognizable, &c.

STATEMENT A—PART II—(BOMBAY)

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in Police custody or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only—continued.								
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	236	2,921	65	...	2,871	1,820	1,051
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ...	21	18	...	...	31	19	12
		Total ...	504	4,358	116	20	4,150	2,421	1,729
	CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.								
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	20	268	12	...	234	86	198
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	5	76	1	...	76	23	53
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
		Total ...	25	345	13	...	311	59	252
	CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.								
34	379 to 382	Theft... { of cattle { ordinary	142 352	1,984 7,171	17 199	3 5	1,940 6,801	1,285 5,048	655 1,738
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	34	324	3	...	319	170	149
36	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	79	1,063	23	1	1,010	658	352
37	419, 420	Cheating	22	236	7	1	218	133	85
38	447, 448, 453 and 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	57	534	12	...	523	159	364
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle ...	2	16	3	...	15	4	11
		Total ...	688	11,328	264	10	10,820	7,457	3,369
	Total of Indian Penal Code Cases ...		2,067	22,339	554	57	21,056	11,827	9,229
	CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.								
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	27	...	...	27	20	7
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294.	Public nuisances	14	196	8	...	192	146	46
42		Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable ...	198	4,778	75	2	4,737	4,148	589
		Total ...	212	5,001	83	2	4,956	4,314	642
	GRAND TOTAL ...		2,279	27,340	637	59	26,012	16,141	9,871

PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND AND RAILWAYS)—continued.

Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody or on bail at end of year.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATE'S CASES.			REMARKS
		Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	
11	12	13	14	15	16
83	208	360	53	290	42 compounded ; 10 withdrawn ; 13 died, became lunatic, &c.
...	7	2	2	...	1 died.
115	547	827	145	639	47 compounded ; 22 withdrawn ; 29 died, transferred, &c. ; 8 approvers.
...	38	743	60	642	110 compounded ; 9 withdrawn ; 4 concerned in non-cognizable offences.
...	4	136	86	30	18 compounded ; 6 withdrawn.
...	...	...	...	...	1 compounded.
...	42	879	146	672	129 compounded ; 15 withdrawn ; 4 concerned in non-cognizable offences.
110	158	187	54	146	8 transferred, &c. ; 1 dormant.
37	456	1,511	511	897	8 compounded ; 17 withdrawn ; 62 died, transferred, &c. ; 1 person dumb ; 1 put on dormant file.
15	30	517	95	384	4 compounded ; 1 withdrawn ; 6 died, became lunatic, &c.
19	73	94	50	42	5 withdrawn ; 35 transferred, died, &c.
5	27	318	40	256	5 died, transferred, &c.
1	55	2,472	287	2,019	184 compounded ; 10 withdrawn ; 1 escaped, &c.
...	...	41	4	34	
247	799	5,140	1,041	3,778	196 compounded ; 33 withdrawn ; 117 died, transferred, &c. ; 2 put on dormant file ; 1 person dumb.
498	2,422	11,091	1,747	9,100	1,257 compounded ; 351 withdrawn ; 317 died, &c. ; 11 approvers ; 2 put on dormant file ; 1 dumb person.
...	...	63	1	62	
...	9	524	441	71	2 compounded ; 1 withdrawn ; 1 concerned in non-cognizable offence.
26	153	5,587	4,557	985	29 compounded ; 11 withdrawn ; 11 died, escaped, &c. ; 2 persons dealt with during last year under section 466, C. P. C., were brought to trial this year.
26	162	6,174	4,999	1,118	31 compounded ; 12 withdrawn ; 12 died, transferred, &c. ; 2 persons dealt with under section 466, C. P. C., last year were brought to trial this year.
524	2,584	18,165	6,746	10,237	1,288 compounded ; 363 withdrawn ; 329 died, escaped, &c. ; 11 approvers ; 2 put on dormant file ; 1 dumb person ; 2 persons dealt with under section 466, C. P. C., last year were brought to trial this year.

L. H. SPENCE,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT B.—PART I.

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1905 for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 & 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Number ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number ending in conviction.	Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases of death, escape or lunacy during trial and charges abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 & 491, C.P.C.)	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<i>Sections of I. P. Code.</i>													
1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public &c.	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...		...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.</i>													
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225a, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	55	646	701	40	211	341	60	...	...	47	7; 2 on dormant file.
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants...	12	86	98	8	42	31	12	...	...	5	3
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	67	459	526	44	221	167	85	...	...	9	4
7	465 to 477a ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	14	74	88	15	36	25	8	...	...	4	
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	8	94	102	3	32	63	3	...	...	1	1
9	482 to 499 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	1	7	8	...	3	1	...	...	...	4	
10	149, 153a to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	11	354	365	8	92	248	12	...	...	5	
	Total ...		168	1,720	1,888	118	637	876	180	...	...	75	15; 2 on dormant file.
<i>CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.</i>													
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage...	4	17	21	10	9	...	2	...	...	...	
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12a	378 ...	Rape by the husband	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...		4	18	22	10	10	...	2	...	...	...	
<i>CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.</i>													
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	13	88	101	29	43	14	13	...	...	2	
	Total ...		13	88	101	29	43	14	13	...	...	2	
<i>CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.</i>													
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement	1	5	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	86	2,195	2,281	169	361	135	55	...	...	1,561	1
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	50	50	1	39	8	...	...	...	2	
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt	422	19,752	20,174	1,675	3,477	1,023	594	3	1	13,401	21; 2 on dormant file. 2 Transferred.
	Total ...		509	22,002	22,511	1,847	3,877	1,166	649	3	1	14,968	22; 2 on dormant file. Transferred.
<i>CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.</i>													
18	417, 418 ...	Cheating ...	9	229	238	88	110	15	17	...	...	8	
19	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	44	698	742	163	397	116	35	...	2	25	7; 1 on dormant file
20	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	70	2,246	2,316	208	411	191	84	...	...	1,422	
	Total ...		123	3,178	3,296	464	918	322	136	...	2	1,455	14; 1 on dormant file

STATEMENT B.—PART I—Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways—concluded.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 & 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Number ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number ending in conviction.	Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases of death, escape or lunacy during trial and charges abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 241, 248, 250, 333, 345 & 401, C.P.C.)	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.													
298	...	Offences against religion	...	5	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	
490 to 492	...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	5	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	
493 to 496	...	Offences relating to marriage.	119	1,481	1,600	421	342	64	145	...	...	625	3; 2 on dormant file.
500 to 502	...	Defamation	11	282	243	56	54	10	16	...	...	108	
504, 505 to 510.	...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	160	5,976	6,136	792	1,125	338	126	4	...	3,759	4; 4 Transferred.
71 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290, 294a	...	Public and local nuisances	20	437	457	8	67	350	2	...	...	30	1
...	...	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	1	26	27	4	4	17	2	...	...	...	
...	...	Public nuisances	3	2	5	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	
...	...	Disputes as to immovable property.	2	34	36	6	15	10	1	...	...	5	
...	...	Maintenance of wives and children.	10	377	387	49	147	31	9	...	...	101	
...	...	Total	326	8,575	8,901	1,339	1,764	862	303	4	...	4,623	8; 2 on dormant file. 4 Transferred.
Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.			13,975	28,183	42,058	4,496	3,259	22,035	6,399	...	...	5,865	20; 1 on dormant file. 1 Transferred.
Total			13,875	28,188	42,068	4,496	3,259	22,035	6,399	...	...	5,865	20; 1 on dormant file. 1 Transferred.
GRAND TOTAL			15,018	63,761	78,779	8,304	10,608	25,276	7,682	7	3	26,993	79; 7 Transferred. 9 on dormant file.

L. H. SPENCE,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT B.

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1905 for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways.

Part II.—Return of Persons concerned in Non-Cognizable Cases.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year (viz., under trial or against whom process had issued).	PERSONS AGAINST WHOM PROCESS ISSUED.		Persons not arrested because absconded, or evading or not complying with summons during the year: also those against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	PERSONS TRIED.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn and those who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	REMARKS.	
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.				Accused or discharged.	Convicted.					Persons died, escaped or transferred before appearance.	
1	2		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14a	14b	14c	
Sections of I. P. Code.																
115	...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
117	...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	4	...	...	4	...	3	1	25	...	...	...	...	
118, 119	...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total			...	4	...	...	4	...	3	1	25	...	...	...	...	
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.																
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225a, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	75	864	11	12	938	6	356	449	51.31	55	72	...	...	2 appeared without summons; 2 on dormant file.
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants	16	111	3	...	129	1	69	43	38.05	11	5	...	...	
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	89	470	21	34	545	12	287	169	34.41	71	6	...	1	
7	465 to 477a	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	35	121	1	4	153	15	76	39	31.96	20	3	...	...	
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures.	8	98	...	1	105	4	31	67	68.36	3	...	...	...	
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks.	3	11	...	1	13	...	5	3	27.27	...	5	...	...	
10	149, 153a to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	59	1,190	470	20	1,609	18	780	845	50.90	52	4	...	...	
Total			285	2,835	505	72	3,582	56	1,604	1,615	47.92	212	95	...	1	2 appeared without summons; 2 on dormant file.
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.																
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	1	23	1	...	25	2	16	...	...	7	...	...	...	
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12a	376	Rape by the husband	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total			1	24	1	...	26	2	17	...	...	7	...	...	...	
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.																
13	384 to 389	Extortion	30	145	2	11	166	4	101	19	12.92	29	13	...	...	
Total			30	145	2	11	166	4	101	19	12.92	29	13	...	...	
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.																
14	345	Wrongful confinement	2	1	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	215	4,616	...	41	4,780	110	850	232	5.02	98	3,490	1	10	
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	15	124	...	139	...	123	8	5.75	...	8	...	146	
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	1,336	45,993	26	837	46,317	1,103	7,898	1,859	4.03	1,236	34,217	...	...	5 on dormant file; 4 transferred during trial.
Total			1,553	50,625	150	928	51,239	1,215	8,871	2,099	4.13	1,334	37,716	1	156	5 on dormant file; 4 transferred during trial.
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.																
18	417, 418	Cheating	23	269	3	15	267	34	150	15	5.51	33	35	...	13	
19	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property.	66	1,117	20	20	1,182	11	903	155	13.03	34	80	...	1	
20	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	170	5,293	42	104	5,400	221	974	361	6.76	197	3,647	...	1	
Total			259	6,679	65	139	6,849	266	2,026	531	7.87	264	3,762	1	15	

STATEMENT B—concluded.

Part II.—Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1905 for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways—concluded.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year (viz. under trial or against whom process had issued)	PERSONS AGAINST WHOM PROCESS ISSUED.		Persons not arrested because absconded, or evading or not complying with summons during the year; also those against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	PERSONS TRIED.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	REMARKS.		
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn and those who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons died, escaped or transferred before appearance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14a	14b	14c
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.															
21	298 ...	Offences against religion ...	...	34	...	...	34	4	...	...	...	...	30	...	...
22	299 to 292 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	18	...	...	18	...	6	...	...	...	12	...	...
23	493 to 496 ...	Offences relating to marriage.	347	2,814	1	131	3,002	171	961	90	3.19	377	1,413	...	27
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	61	394	...	2	453	32	154	11	2.79	36	220	...	11 transferred during trial.
25	501, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	353	11,002	...	89	11,123	233	2,381	531	4.82	207	7,000	...	148
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	32	523	3	1	556	4	107	405	76.99	2	38	...	1
27	291 a ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Cases under Chapter VIII(a), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	8	87	15	...	110	...	50	52	50.98	6	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances...	3	3	...	...	6	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	8	107	10	...	125	...	72	33	28.20	1	19	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	10	340	23	2	371	20	163	61	23.14	9	95	...	...
Total ...			832	15,322	52	225	16,708	464	3,087	1,206	7.94	633	9,487	...	421
Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.			14,102	32,512	670	1,174	46,064	4,007	4,499	24,378	73.46	5,638	7,481	...	43
Total ...			14,102	32,512	670	1,174	46,064	4,007	4,499	24,378	73.46	5,638	7,481	...	42
GRAND TOTAL ...			17,052	108,176	1,145	2,549	1,23,728	6,014	21,105	29,849	27.22	8,177	58,554	2	385

L. H. SPENCE,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT C.

Property Stolen and Recovered during the year 1905 in the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Railways.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>A.—Cognizable.</i>						
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1. Theft ...	3,677	1,715	46·64	6,36,991 4 8	1,87,638 8 3	29·46
{ a. In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.						
{ b. In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	...	493	...		24,291 12 7	...
{ c. Other thefts ...	8,547	5,397	63·14	4,04,639 13 8	1,76,946 6 9	43·73
2. Robbery { a. Dacoity ...	170	92	54·11	72,572 15 6	14,969 8 0	20·63
{ b. Other robbery...	315	158	50·15	37,169 0 9	6,069 5 0	16·33
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	202	113	55·94	26,917 12 0	11,623 0 0	43·18
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant, or agent.	26	10	38·46	2,823 0 0	421 0 0	14·91
Total ...	12,937	7,978	61·66	11,81,113 14 7	4,21,959 8 7	35·73
<i>B.—Non-cognizable.</i>						
5. Extortion ...	24	12	50	1,709 8 0	1,037 0 0	60·66
6. Criminal misappropriation ...	122	52	42·62	6,379 7 0	2,985 0 0	46·79
Other offences ...	4	4	100	8 0 0	8 0 0	100
Total ...	150	68	45·33	8,096 15 0	4,030 0 0	49·77

Property to the value of Rs. 20,062-6-6 was recovered during the year of property stolen in previous years.

Rs. 16,314-8-1 worth of property stolen outside districts in the Presidency were recovered during the year.

Figures supplied by the District Magistrates for direct Magistrates' cognizable cases :—

Column 2.	Column 3.	Column 4.	Column 5.	Column 6.	Column 7.
899	593	73·30	62,476	35,084	56·20

L. H. SPENCE,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT D.

Statement showing strength and cost of Police for the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Railways for the year 1905.

District.	Number of Inspectors-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Superintendent.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.			Total.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial revenues.
								Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Bombay Presidency including Sind and Railways	3	28	23	..	79	360	22	3,973	..	302	10,796	13	1,093	22,691	Rs. 31,49,888

District.	Total Cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial.	Grand Total Cost (Columns 16 and 17).	Area in square miles.	Population.	Urban Population of District.	Number of Police Stations.	Number of outposts.	Proportion of Police.		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police force.
								To area.	To population.		
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Bombay Presidency including Sind and Railways	Rs. 4,10,533	Rs. 45,60,398	1,29,138	1,77,43,542	30,70,036	315	1,198	5.70	7.82	31,975	1.54

L. H. SPENCE,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT E.

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General Internal Management of the force for 1905 for the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Railways.

Range.	District.	TOTAL STRENGTH.				ARMAMENT OF THE FORCE.			PUNISHMENTS.												
		Sanctioned.		Actual.		Number of rifles.	Number of smooth-bore.	Number of revolvers.	Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal.	Punished Judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.									
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.							Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other Offences.			
																				Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
...	Bombay including Railways	Presidency Sind and ...	4,701	17,882	4,627	17,313	1,094	7,920	693	26	259	358	2,388	1	35	...	...	1	3	7	64

Range.	District.	REWARDS.		EDUCATION.		NUMBER OF CONSTABLES.					NUMBER WHO HAVE LEFT THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR.					PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL ACTUAL STRENGTH OF				
		Rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number enlisted during the year.	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service.	Of 3 years and under 10 years.	Of 10 years and under 17 years.	Of 17 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.	
		By promotion.	By khilats, presents, good conduct stripes, or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.															
																				22
...	Bombay including Railways	Presidency Sind and ...	111	3,786	3,323	6,052	2,028	3,004	5,891	3,726	2,147	476	797	270	106	34	346	41.4	0.92	1.57

L. H. SPENCE,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT F.

Showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police of the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Railways during the year 1905.

RACE.																			
Province (District).	Europeans.					Eurasians.					Natives.					Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmans.	Rajputs.
	District Superintendents.	Assistant District Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Deputy or Sub-Inspectors or Chief Constables and Head Constables or Sergeants.	Constables.	District Superintendents.	Assistant District Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Deputy or Sub-Inspectors or Chief Constables and Head Constables or Sergeants.	Constables.	District Superintendents.	Assistant District Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Deputy or Sub-Inspectors or Chief Constables and Head Constables or Sergeants.	Constables.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Bombay Presidency including Sind and Railways ...	26	20	18	4	20	...	...	3	4	...	...	3	52	4,556	17,318	144	1,811	690	83

RELIGION OR CASTE.																				
Province (District).	Officers.																Other religions.		Christians.	Mahomedans.
	Hindus.																			
	Lohanas.	Sikhs.	Parbhus.	Mahrattas.	Pardeshis.	Hindus of all other Caste.	Bhils.	Kolis.	Mudliar.	Jains.	Lingayats.	Naidu.	Bhatias.	Kshatrias.	Bhandarias.	Parsis.	Jews.			
1	21	22	23	24	25	26	26a	26b	26c	26d	26e	26f	26g	26h	26i	27	28	29	30	
Bombay Presidency including Sind and Railways ...	7	18	16	780	94	974	105	25	1	2	40	2	3	3	5	44	15	94	6,861	

Province (District).	Men.																	Grand Total Officers and men.	Remarks.		
	Hindus.															Other religions.					
	Brahmins.	Rajputs.	Lohanas.	Sikhs.	Parbhus.	Pardeshis.	Mahrattas.	Hindus of all other castes.	Bhils.	Kolis.	Mudliar.	Lingayats.	Berdes.	Naidus.	Shenwal.	Kshatrias.	Bhandarias.			Parsis.	Jews.
1	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
Bombay Presidency including Sind and Railways ...	1,611	414	10	39	50	232	2,897	4,186	453	224	1	177	4	1	9	8	14	4	4	21,984	

In Central Division 5 officers have been omitted in the details under "Religion or Caste," while a corresponding increase is shown in the details of men.

L. H. SPENCE,
for Inspector-General of Police.